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BONUS WHEELS SET IN MOTION FOR PAYMENTS

Veterans Are Asked Not to Apply for Adjusted Compensation Now; Plenty of Time.

Government machinery was in motion last week to administer the soldier bonus law. While the five-year fight for the bonus has been increasing in intensity during the last two years, considerable preliminary preparation has been made by the departments affected to carry out the provisions of such a bill.

A separate division of the veterans' bureau was created for issuance of the adjusted compensation certificates under the provisions of the bonus bill.

Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, announced the department will be known as the adjusted compensation service, and will be under the direction of Maj. O. W. Clark, formerly chief of the rehabilitation division.

The veterans' bureau plans to make use of its entire field organization and to do all possible to complete the work of distributing the bonus before January 1, 1925, as has been scheduled.

Must Wait Appropriation.

The printing and mailing of the application blanks cannot be started until congress has made the special appropriation to cover the costs of administering the bonus.

The war department feels there is no need for haste, as it will be at least two months before work on the filled-in applications can begin. This is due to the necessity of organizing the 2,500 new clerks needed for the operation.

Both the war department and the veterans' bureau again urge the veterans of the country to keep in touch with their local postoffices and American Legion posts and wait until they receive their application blanks, instead of bothering the departments with requests in writing, in person and by phone for these blanks.

As soon as the war department receives the blanks from the printer they will be distributed.

Printed instructions will be distributed containing all necessary information relative to the new bill and to those entitled to compensation under it. The application blank will contain specific instructions on how to fill it out.

The task of administering the compensation law is of such magnitude that any unnecessary correspondence between the government and the applicant will result in a delay in settling the claims of all veterans. For this reason the war department asks the co-operation of veterans.

What Measure Means.

It is estimated that 3,038,283 veterans will be entitled to the insurance policies provided by the soldier bonus bill, while 389,583 will be paid cash of $50 or less. The bill also provides for payment to dependents of deceased veterans of the amount of adjusted service compensation to which they would have been entitled.

Adjusted service compensation is figured on the basis of $1 a day for home service and $1.25 a day for overseas service. The first 60 days cannot be counted. Also a maximum of 500 days would be allowed.

All veterans up to and including the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and lieutenants in the navy are eligible for the bonus.

It is estimated that the average insurance policy would be valued at $962, while the maximum value of the policies would be about $1,900 for overseas service and $1,600 for home service.

The value of the policy would be the equivalent of the amount which the adjusted service credit would purchase at regular insurance prices based on 4 per cent interest compounded annually. To determine the latter computation a table of factors has been compiled by experts. Multiplication of the proper factor by the amount of adjusted service compensation due the veteran would give the face value of the insurance certificate. Each certificate of course, would vary according to the length of service of the veteran and his age at the date of issuance of the policy. The policies would be dated next Jan. 1.

The table of factors follows:

Age.	Fac.	Age.	Fac.	Age.	Fac.
20	2.545	36	2.498	51	2.302
21	2.544	37	2.492	52	2.278
22	2.542	38	2.485	53	2.254
23	2.540	39	2.478	54	2.228
24	2.539	40	2.470	55	2.201
25	2.537	41	2.460	56	2.172
26	2.535	42	2.450	57	2.143
27	2.532	43	2.439	58	2.113
28	2.530	44	2.426	59	2.082
29	2.527	45	2.413	60	2.050
30	2.524	46	2.398	61	2.018
31	2.521	47	2.381	62	1.986
32	2.517	48	2.364	63	1.954
33	2.513	49	2.345	64	1.921
34	2.509	50	2.324	65	1.889
35	2.504				

Application for the bonus may be made at any time before Jan. 1, 1928, but the cash payments will not be distributed until after next March 1.

Loans may be made on the policies up to 90 per cent of their current face value any time after two years from the date of issuance. Thus, on a $1000 policy at the end of two years a loan of $87.93 could be made. On this same policy at the end of 19 years a loan of $831.23 would be possible. The loans may be made at any national or state bank.

Service between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919, may be counted in computing the adjusted service credit, although enlistment must have been made before Nov. 11, 1918.

Women who served as yeomen in the navy and marine corps also were included in the bill as eligible to receive its benefits.

The bill stipulates that no one shall be entitled to its benefits for service as a civilian officer or for membership in the reserve training corps or the students' army training corps.

Facts About Bonus

The starting point for every veteran in seeking compensation under the bonus bill must be the filling out of application blanks.

The American Legion, patriotic and civic organizations and every ramifying agency of the federal government have been called on to distribute the blanks and help the veterans fill them in.

The law prohibits any persons from charging a fee (other than a notary charge) for assistance in the collection of the compensation.

Applications for blanks will not be received by the war department directly from the veterans. The blanks and the envelopes in which to mail them will be made available everywhere.

When the applications are received they will go into a "receiving station" and notice will go back to the applicant that his case is in hand. From then on the applications will move in orderly way through the ramifications of the files to be checked and rechecked time and again.

The product of the clerical labor will be the typed certificate forwarded to the United States veterans' bureau containing the records of each man's service and computation of the exact amount of compensation to which he is entitled under the law. It is from the war department, navy and marine corps certificates that the checks for cash payments and the insurance policies will be filled out by the veterans' bureau and mailed to applicant.

The first insurance certificates will be dated January 1, 1925.

Persons entitled to cash bonus will not receive it before March 1, 1925.

The bonus law applies to those who served in the World war up to and including the rank of captain in the army, lieutenant in the navy, first lieutenant or first lieutenant of engineers in the coast guard or passed assistant surgeon in the public health service.

A veteran's application should not be made to the veterans' bureau, but to the war department if he saw service in the army, or to the navy department if he saw service with the navy or marine corps, as the first action in each claim must be taken by the organization in which the veteran served. If the veteran saw service in both the army and the navy, he should apply to the department under which he served last.

The war department has issued the following list of "don'ts" to veterans, which, if followed, will speed up the work:

1. Do not write for application blanks. They will be distributed as soon as prepared.

2. Read instructions carefully.

3. Do not pay fees other than notary charges required in certain cases.

4. Do not write the war department for information required on the blank. Do the best you can from memory.

5. Mail applications in the envelopes which will be distributed with the blanks.

STILL HAS FAITH IN DAUGHERTY

Former Attorney General's Chief Assistant Has No Suspicions.

An expression of faith in the integrity of former Attorney General Daugherty was made before the senate Daugherty investigating committee by John W. H. Crim, now special government attorney in the prosecution of alleged frauds in the veterans' bureau.

Criticizes "Spy" System.

In a frank discussion of his association with the former attorney general, Mr. Crim gave his opinion that the department was near collapse, that its espionage and investigation system ought to be "nine-tenths abolished," and that he had resigned because he considered it "not functioning as well as it might." But he had never, he declared, had a thought or suspicion of corruption in connection with Mr. Daugherty.

Jess Smith, the dead companion of the former attorney general, Mr. Crim said, had "aroused his curiosity" by speaking of the late President Harding as "Warren" almost on the occasion of their first meeting. Crim inquired, learned the man's close personal standing with Mr. Daugherty, decided him to be "a hanger on, and a runner of messages for Mr. Daugherty," and dropped him from consideration, he said.

Still Needs Evidence.

"That Harry Daugherty ever prostituted his office by taking money through Jess Smith, I am not prepared to believe at this moment," Mr. Crim said.

In the defects and difficulties of the department's operations, Mr. Crim found room for criticism, but much of the responsibility for bad enforcement he placed on congress.

Mr. Crim recited that the Chicago district attorney's office in one year recently, with 17 assistants on its staff, "had tried actually 22 cases," a record which, he declared, spelled "utter demoralization."

The department's bureau of investigation, which now has more than 600 special agents, he proposed to reduce to "about 60 or 90 men—expert accountants, Bertillon men, and finger print experts." The bureau, he asserted, had potential capacity to become "a den of iniquity."

Portugal's Soviet Scheme Collapses

A curious story of the peaceful establishment and equally peaceful death of a kind of a Soviet republic in the San Gregorio parish of Portugal, is told by the newspaper Seculo.

San Gregorio is a wine-growing district and is almost intensively cultivated. Nearly all the laborers also are small landowners and cultivators, but notwithstanding their general well-being their exactions in wages, hours of labor and extra privileges grew so onerous that the big landowners finally agreed to put thoroughgoing communism into effect.

Now the new landlords are trying to regain their old status of laborers sure of day wages. The new tenants invoked the high cost of labor and living, and all the old complaints, to excuse offers of about one-third less than the land is really worth, and the scheme has collapsed.

Lieutenant Wood Shocks Monte Carlo

Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son of Major General Leonard Wood, is giving the visitors at Monte Carlo a thrill, says a dispatch to the London Daily Express.

The story asserts that Lieutenant Wood, who recently resigned from the United States army, is spending lavishly the money he made in Wall street.

Lieutenat Wood, the dispatch declares, came to Monte Carlo with a Chinese servant, who acted as bodyguard and accompanied him wherever he went.

The Chinese always carried a large bag filled with 1,000-franc notes, and whenever Wood desired to spend money, which was frequently, the servant would open the bag and produce the cash.

WORLD COURT IS UP AGAIN

Coolidge Tells Conferees He Still Favors Harding's Peace Hopes.

The senate foreign relations committee was called last week to consider, for the first time at the present session of congress, action on the proposals for American membership in the world court.

The meeting, called at the request of Senator Swanson, Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the committee, was preceded by a lengthy White House conference at which President Coolidge reiterated to Republican members in favor of conditional membership in the permanent court of international justice set up by the League of Nations, as recommended more than a year ago by President Harding.

The three world court plans pending before the committee and a compromise proposal being worked out by Senator Pepper were considered at the White House conference but no decision was reached.

The President is understood to have been assured, however, that the committee would attempt to agree upon a proposal in harmony with his views and designed to command the greatest possible support with a view to getting action despite the legislative situation, at the present session.

Chairman Lodge, who recently introduced a resolution contemplating establishment through a third Hague conference to be called a world court in no way connected with the League of Nations, declined to comment after the conference on the consideration given his plan.

Second Monte Carlo Planned for Dublin

A million-and-a-quarter-dollar scheme to make Dublin a second Monte Carlo and the Mecca of the English and American gamblers is revealed in a government report in Dublin.

The plan, according to the committee which investigated its merits, was to establish, in the vicinity of Dublin "a modern, well equipped hotel or casino, furnished with the usual sporting facilities such as are available at Monte Carlo and other casino resorts, as a counter attraction to these places."

The company making the offer states it would furnish the hotel with baccarat, chemin de fer, roulette and trente et quarante tables and that the government should take 25 per cent of the profits and the company the rest, on a 21 years' monopoly.

YANKEE FLIERS HAILED HEROES OF AIR BY JAP

Crowds Greet Globe Aviators in Tokio; Winged Fleet Leaves Cold Arctic Regions.

Tokio took the American fliers to its heart last Saturday. A welcome unsurpassed in cordiality and enthusiasm was accorded the three aviators and mechanicians who are circumnavigating the globe by plane. The day was a round of official calls and entertainments, at each of which notables expressed admiration for the achievements in crossing the Pacific.

Thousands shouted "Banzsas" and surged about the platform at the station where the Americans arrived from Kasumigaura, where Japanese navy mechanics are remotoring the planes and preparing them for the jumps to Shanghai in China.

Lieutenant General Gaishi Nagoaka, president of the Imperial Aviation association, greeted the fliers as "heroes of the air."

The three American army aviators arrived at Kasumigaura, Japanese naval aviation base, 50 miles northwest of Tokio, at 5:40 P. M. May 22.

Their flying time for the 354 miles was five hours and 10 minutes, and their flying time for the day's two jumps, they having reached Minato from Yetorofu island in the Kuriles in the morning, was 12 hours and 40 minutes. The two jumps totaled 650 miles, making the day's accomplishment one of the best thus far attained.

A Notable Day.

This was a notable day for the American army aviators who are circling the globe. Within 15 hours they drove down out of the bleak, windy north Pacific region, where storms and fogs have hampered their progress for days, into a temperate clime, where they probably can make up some of the lost time. They made the first landing American airmen have made in Japan.

Taking off from the icy waters of Hitokappu bay, off Yetorofu island, in the Kuriles, at 3 A. M., the aviators swooped down over Kushiro, on the island of Hokkaiado, four hours and 50 minutes later, circled once over the American destroyer Ford, on duty there in case the fliers needed aid, and went on without landing, to Minato, at the northern end of the island of Hondo, on which Tokio is located. They landed at Minato, 354 miles from Hitokappu bay, at 10:40 A. M.

At 12:30 P. M. they took the air again for the 350-mile hop to Kasumigaura, where they arrived at 5:40 P. M.

Originally, it had been planned that the jump from Yetorofu island to the main island of Japan and the further hop to Kasumigaura should occupy successive days, but Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith, commanding the fleet, notified American naval officers on the Ford that the aviators would try to do both in one day.

Thousands on Beach.

On the way the Americans gave the population of Kushhiro, already thrilled by the visit of the Ford, the first foreign warcraft ever to enter that fishing town's harbor, their first sight of an American airplane and, to most of them, the first view of any flying machine whatever.

Thousands lined the hills above the town and gathered in open spaces to watch the planes pass over and, the watchers hoped, to land, for officials of the town were told the Americans might pause there for fuel. There was disappointment when the aircraft, after circling over the destroyer, went on to Minato. The mayor had declared the landing of the planes would be regarded as the greatest honor ever accorded the town.

Crowds also gathered at Minato. The beach was gay with thousands of school children, who waved flags and shouted. The Americans were sighted 30 seconds before they landed, flying down the bay in perfect formation. They fell into line, circled once above the buoys placed for their moorings, and settled onto the water as gracefully as birds.

There were no ceremonies. The time the fliers spent there being taken up with refueling the aircraft and putting fresh supplies of water and oil aboard. The fliers had lunch and a brief rest and then went on.

COOLIDGE SIGNS ALIEN MEASURE; MAKES PROTEST

Japanese Exclusion Made Effective July 1; Census of 1890 to Be Used as Basis for Quotas.

The immigration bill was signed May 26 by President Coolidge.

Despite the provision making Japanese exclusion effective next July 1, put into the measure over his vigorous opposition, the President decided because of other considerations to give the approval necessary to spread the legislation on the statute books.

It was pointed out that inasmuch as the present immigration law expires June 30 a veto might make it necessary to rush through an emergency measure in the closing hours of the session.

Perhaps Blocked.

Such a step, the President felt, would not be practicable in view of the legislative situation and the certainty that any emergency provision would be beset with attempts at amendment and perhaps blocked altogether.

As soon as he had affixed his signature to the bill, however, the President began preparation of a statement expressing his disapproval of the failure of congress to provide for a longer delay in the date for Japanese exclusion.

Besides the Japanese exclusion feature the bill contains a number of provisions which were the basis of stubborn contests when the legislation first was under consideration in senate and house. One question long in dispute was the method of determining national quotas which, under the measure as finally passed, are reckoned at two per cent on the basis of the 1890 census.

Exclusion Big Issue.

That and all other disagreements over the bill's provisions have been subordinated to the Japanese exclusion issue ever since Ambassador Hanihara on April 11 sent a note to the state department suggesting that the possibility of "grave consequences" be consilered before an absolute legislative barrier was reared against the Japanese.

The note was characterized in both senate and house as a veiled threat and both houses reaffirmed quickly and by overwhelming majorities their desire for exclusion.

The house passed the bill 322 to 71 and the senate 62 to 6. Under the house measure exclusion would have been effective July 1 of this year, but the senate voted to make it effective immediately.

While the legislation was in conference the President appealed directly to the conferees to write in a postponement until March 1, 1926, so as to permit negotiation of an agreement with Japan, but the conference committee refused to accept this plan.

Provisions Voted Down.

Subsequently the conferees agreed to a postponement until March 1, 1925, but when their report was brought into the house it was voted down 191 to 171. A new conference report was drafted making the effective date July 1, 1924, and it was adopted by the house 308 to 58, and by the senate 69 to 9. In each case the majority was far in excess of the two-thirds that would be necessary for passage over a veto.

The President's signature was affixed to the bill after he had conferred with Secretary Hughes and had devoted a week-end to study of the measure and the reports made on it by the state and labor departments.

Voted Since Lincoln's Time; Isn't Citizen

E. W. Binns, 86, of Seattle, veteran of the Civil war, who voted for Abraham Lincoln twice and who cast his ballot for every Republican presidential candidate since 1860, recently has found out he is not a citizen and can not vote for a candidate this fall.

When Binns went to register the clerk of a Seattle registration office found out that he was born in England, that he was not naturalized, though he had voted since 1860, and that, while he thought his father was a naturalized citizen of the United States, he could not produce a copy of his father's naturalization papers. Binns' father died 30 years ago.

Midget Helps Giant Get Light

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To GIVE his big pal a light this little man had to climb from the floor to a chair, then from the chair to the table, hoist the chair on the table and climb it again. The giant is Jan Van Albert, nine feet three and one-half inches tall. The little fellow is his midget sidekick. They are shown in a London hotel.

YANKEES LEAD BRITON IN SPECTACULAR AIR RACE AROUND WORLD

With the American army around the world flyers resting in Tokio and the British globe girdler in Akyab, India, the most spectacular race the world has ever seen is in progress.

Four United States army planes left Los Angeles March 17 to encircle the world through the air. Three of them have traveled approximately 5,650 miles, crossing the Pacific ocean in the meantime.

Flight Commander Stuart MacLaren of the British royal air force, started his spectacular journey from Southampton March 25, has traveled approximately 5,000 miles.

The only serious mishap to the Americans has been the loss of Major Martin's plane and his narrow escape from death in Alaska.

The routes followed by the opposing sets of fliers are similar.

Lieutenant Colonel Pelletier D'Oisy of the French air service, who has flown from Paris to Shanghai, China, in approximately 90 hours actual flying time, is not a contender in the round-the-world honors. He set out April 20 to test a new type of French army plane and to try out the practicability of an air service between France and her Oriental colonies. His machine was smashed at Shanghai, but he will continue to Tokio in another plane. He reached Shanghai last week.

The Americans have an advantage. They have traversed the storm-torn atmosphere of the Northern Pacific and from now on expect to encounter better weather conditions until they reach the North Atlantic. This part of the route is yet to be covered by the British airman.

The Americans' line of flight lies through the northwestern corner of the United States past the Alaskan coast and Aleutian islands over the Pacific to Japan, thence to China, Siam, India, Persia, Turkey, through the Balkans, across Hungary, Austria, France, England and Iceland, thence over the North Atlantic to Greenland and Indian Harbor to the Canadian maritime provinces and the United States.

MacLaren's route is just the reverse, except that he elected to cross the Mediterranean from Italy, avoiding the Balkans where there are wild stretches of mountain wildernesses. The Briton will not cross the United States, but plans to fly in easy stages from Vancouver to St. Johns, where he expects to hop off for a transatlantic flight to the Azores.

The total distance of the British route is 23,254 miles; the American route, 22,946 miles.

7 BALD SPOTS ON FAIR HEAD CAUSE SUIT

New Jersey Bank Clerk Asks $10,000 From Hairdressers in East.

Because Miss Ruby Hoard of Newark, N. J., says she has seven bald spots on her fair head, following an attempt to get a permanent wave, she started suit to obtain $10,000 damages from Barnaby & Co.

Miss Hoard, who is a bank clerk, says she was burned by an electrical apparatus, which, she says, destroyed the roots of her hair in seven places, causing bald spots, scant brittle and falling hair, shattered nerves and consequent ill-health.

Before she went to the Barnaby hair-dressing parlor, February 16, to seek a permanent wave, she says in her complaint, she had strong, healthy and luxuriant hair.

Miss Hoard also sets forth in her complaint, filed in the Essex Circuit Court, that the Barnaby concern had represented itself to be expert in the art of hair-dressing and in the making of the so-called permanent waves. It was for this reason, she said, she selected this concern to do her hair-dressing.

Dairy Bureau Bill Favored

The bill to establish a dairy bureau in the department of agriculture was reported favorably by the senate agriculture committee.

Volcano Reported Active in N. Mexico

Flames and smoke are belching from the crater of a volcano supposedly extinct for centuries near the Colorado line in New Mexico, automobile travelers from the south say. The eruption is said to be from a cone near the Raton pass. The travelers did not go near enough to ascertain whether lava or ash was being thrown from the old crater, but declared smoke was issuing from a fissure in the ground near Folsom, N. M.

The mountain country of New Mexico is largely volcanic with numerous lava beds and blackened craters, but there are no records of eruptions since white men have lived in the district.

TAX REDUCTION BILL IS PASSED BY LEGISLATORS

Congress Finishes Tinkering With Measure and It Is Sent to President for Approval.

The tax bill Monday was put up to President Coolidge for final enactment into law by congress.

Like the senate, the house by an overwhelming majority approved the conference compromise on the main provisions. The vote was 376 to 9.

An early decision by the President was forecast by those close to him on the basis of his insistent demands that congress hasten action on tax reduction.

Mr. Coolidge had asked congress for the bill proposed by Secretary Mellon, turned down almost entirely in the framing of the pending measure, but has let it be known he will consider the latter on its merits as compared with the present law.

In this connection Secretary Mellon indicated he considered the bill on the whole an improvement over the present law.

Tax Cut 25 Per Cent.

The bill provides for a 25 per cent reduction on income taxes payable this year; permanent revision downward of the income, miscellaneous and excise taxes; additional reductions after this year of 25 per cent on earned incomes of $10,000 and under, and numerous changes in the administrative provisions, most of which were proposed by the treasury.

Except for the income schedule, most of the amendments were modified or stricken out by the conferees, but Secretary Mellon has voiced objection to the house provision accepted by the conferees for publication of the amounts paid by taxpayers and increasing the estates tax.

Concern over the extent of reduction authorized has been diminished apparently by the announcement of Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, that the latest calculation by government actuaries shows that the bill will raise sufficient revenue to take care not only of all government expenses but of the new bonus law and leave a surplus of about $2,000,000.

Almost All Rejected.

Although some of the administrative changes recommended by Secretary Mellon were incorporated in the bill, his suggestions on the form of tax reduction were rejected almost in entirety. The income schedule now in the bill calls for reductions in the present normal taxes of 4 per cent on incomes below $4,00 and 8 per cent above, to 2 per cent on incomes under $4,000; 4 per cent on incomes between $4,000 and $8,000, and 6 per cent above.

It provides for a scaling down in the present surtax rates, with a maximum of 40 per cent applicable on incomes of $500,000 and over. The present maximum surtax rate is 50 per cent on incomes of $200,000 and over.

The bill provides further for a 25 per cent reduction on income taxes payable this year, permitting a cut on the next installment, due June 15, if approved by President Coolidge. Administration spokesmen say that if President Coolidge vetoes the bill and it fails of re-passage, this provision will be incorporated in a separate resolution and pressed for immediate action.

Called "Fair and Just."

Although carrying the Democratic proposal for reductions in the income rates, the bill was acclaimed by leaders of both parties in the house, as was done also in the senate, as "fair and just."

Chairman Green of the ways and means committee read treasury figures to show that it would provide sufficient revenue to meet all government expenses next year, including the cost of the new bonus law. The bill cut taxes by $22,000,000 more than proposed in the Mellon plan, Mr. Green added.

Several Mellon bill advocates from the Republican side assailed the measure on account of its provision for limited publicity which would permit the publication of the amount of tax paid by each taxpayer and open the hearings of the proposed board of tax appeals to the public.

Although only nine Republicans actually voted against the conference report, there were indications that probably many more would vote to sustain any veto on account of the publicity provisions. Only six senators voted against the report and some of those announced they would vote to override a presidential veto.

Republicans as well as Democrats defended in the brief debate in the house the publicity proposal, declaring no harm would result while a lot of good might be accomplished if the amounts of taxes paid were made public. The provision further permits certain congressional committees to inspect all tax returns.

The senate by the Democratic-Republican insurgent coalition vote, had amended the bill to make all returns open to inspection by the public. The increase in estate tax rates making the maximum 40 per cent instead of 25 per cent as in the present law, applicable on amounts of $10,000 and over, was originally voted by the house.

Medical Bills Rise With Education Cost

Any increase in the cost of modern medicine and surgery evidently has but kept pace with a proportionately higher cost in training, as a modern school cannot be adequately endowed for anything less than $10,000,000, according to Dr. E. D. Burton, president of the University of Chicago.

"And if the school is to include in its scope all the specialities of medicine and surgery, two or three times that sum is not too much," said Dr. Burton. "The days have gone in which a group of physicians can supplement their income by conducting a medical school for pecuniary profit."

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

METHODISTS in general conference did not get their original anti-war resolution across. But they passed another last Saturday, which calls for a conference of all religious workers, to fight the evils of war.

That sounds reasonable enough. But aside from calling for a conference the resolution urges America's entrance into a world court of international justice, favors President Coolidge's calling another disarmament conference and places the church on record as favoring the United States' entry into the League of Nations.

The resolution didn't seem to take note of the tremendous vote the people of the nation registered in 1920 against this country fiddling with the League of Nations. The resolution, however, didn't please the extreme pacfiists, and that is something in its favor.

But how far do these religious bodies expect to go and at the same time avoid mixing church and state?

GOD FORBID that the day ever comes when our government is controlled or hampered by organizations. It would mean bitter, never-ending controversies.

While the Methodist brethren, guided by their lights, were adopting their resolution a message from Secretary of War Weeks was being read to the celebrants of the centennial anniversary of the coast artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

"The time is far distant when America can lay down her arms," Secretary Weeks said. "Standing armies, like the police of great cities, must be maintained until the world reaches a more perfect state."

A number of Ohio towns are so bad off financially that they have had to curtail their police forces. It is a bitter pill for the citizenry to swallow. Why? Because these policemen represent the law, and the law is for the protection of the people in their peaceful pursuits. No city is safe without this protection, and never will be so long as society is what it is today.

What the police are to a town the army and navy are to the nation as a whole. Pacifism will not protect the nation. It has no force within itself and represents none. Flabby sentiment will not protect the country against attack. It is more likely to invite attack.

SECRETARY WEEKS strongly rebuked the rising sentiment for pacifism in the country, which, he said, is due to the confusion of thought resulting from the World war. "The reaction of many minds," he said, "has taken form in expressions in favor of universal peace. We all laud their purpose, but we must be watchful that national security is not threatened by the acceptance of wishes for facts."

The war secretary expressed skepticism regarding the settlement of international difficulties by any other method than force. "Gradually society increases the custom of peaceful settlement of controversies, but the world seems far from a condition which will justify reliance solely on honor either between individuals or nations."

We are not ready to dispense with force as a national protection, any more than we are ready to discharge police officers in the centers of population.

"I am sometimes chagrined," says Mr. Weeks, "because some of my fellow citizens think me an advocate of war. I am a zealous worker for peace. Theories have made wars but they have never made a peace."

And then the secretary says what everyone should know and must not forget—that the American army has never made war, but has made peace many times.

CONFUSION of thought, referred to by Secretary Weeks, is not all along the line of peace and war. We find this confusion in all things having to do with the welfare of the country and the people. Our minds don't jibe. One can get any number of opinions on any given subject.

Last week two Ohio senators, Messrs. Willis and Fess, both Republicans, voted to override the President's veto of the bonus bill. Their action brought them blessings and cussings. Some of the criticisms of these two men, both intelligent and mentally equipped to think for themselves, were abusive.

One critic was foolishly extreme in comparing the Ohio senators with Benedict Arnold. That is "old stuff," of course, but it shows how crazy some people can get, in the present confusion, when other minds do not go along with theirs. Because the veto was rendered futile by two votes an abusive citizen puts all the blame on Willis and Fess. The other 57 votes did not count in this man's befuddled mind.

We don't know where we are going, but we're on our way.

CONGRESS is going to try and "do something for the farmer" before it adjourns. Here again comes confusion. Members of congress are far from agreement as to what should be done. "Doing something" doesn't mean much. Even the desire isn't a guarantee of valuable help.

The hurry and desire may result in some sort of makeshift that will do more harm than good to the country in general and to the farmers in particular.

The farmer is a business man, and he is either a good one or a poor one. If he is a poor business man no amount of legislation will make a good one of him.

WHEELER FREED OF FEE CHARGE

Senate Accepts Majority Report on Illegal Practice Count.

Voting down two proposals to defer an expression as to the guilt or innocence of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, prosecutor of the Daugherty investigation, the senate last week adopted, 56 to 5, the majority report of its special investigating committee, declaring untrue the charges brought against the senator of accepting a fee after his election to practice before the interior department.

One of the proposals voted down advanced by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, who had presented a minority report declaring the indictment of Senator Wheeler in Montana had been justified by evidence submitted to the grand jury and questioning the propriety of senate action exonerating him prior to his trial, specified that his qualifications to sit in the senate should not be questioned.

Rejected 58 to 5.

It was rejected by a vote of 58 to 5. The other proposal, by Senator Spencer, Republican, Missouri, would have placed the senate on record merely as passing upon the right of Senator Wheeler to retain his seat with a statement that the inquiry into the indictment had developed no facts warranting his disqualification. This was voted down, 56 to 8, its supporters, as was the case with the Sterling proposal, all being Republicans.

Eighteen Republicans and the two Farmer-Labor senators joined with 36 Democrats in favor of the resolution approving the majority report submitted by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, chairman of the investigating committee. The five opposing the resolution were Republicans. The roll call follows:

The Borah Lineup.

For the Borah resolution:

Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Brookhart, Cameron, Dale, Fess, Frazier, Gooding, Hale, Howell, Johnson of California, Ladd, McNary, Norbeck, Norris, Oddie, Pepper and Stanfield—18.

Democrats — Ashurst, Bayard, Broussard, Bruce, Caraway, Copeland, Dial, Dill, Ferris, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Ralston, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Stephens, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana —36.

Farmer-Labor — Johnson and Shipstead—2. Grand total 56.

Against the Resolution.

Against the Borah resolution:

Republicans — Curtis, Phipps, Spencer, Sterling and Willis—five.

Senators present and not voting—Lodge, Moses, Reed of Pennsylvania, Wadsworth and Warren. Senator Lodge announced that he withheld his vote because of his general pair with Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, who was absent, but who, it was announced, would have supported the Borah resolution.

Republican senators absent were: Ball, Bursum, Capper, Colt, Couzens, Cummins, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, Greene, Harrold, Jones of Washington, Keyes, LaFollette, Lenroot, McCormick, McKinley, McLean, Shortridge, Smoot, Watson and Weller. It was announced that LaFollette would have supported the resolution and that McKinley was paired against the resolution with McKellar, Democrat.

Democratic senators absent were: Adams, Edwards, McKellar, Reed of Missouri, Shields and Underwood. It was announced that all of them would have supported the resolution.

Senator Wheeler did not vote.

WHEELER OIL CHARGE UPHELD

Sterling Minority Report Justifies Indictment, Denies Frameup.

The indictment of Senator Wheeler, Democrat, by a federal grand jury in Montana was justified by the evidence, Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, a member of the senate committee, asserted in a minority report read to the senate.

Declaring that the guilt or innocence of the prosecutor of the Daugherty committee was a question solely for the courts to determine, Senator Sterling said his report was limited to the question of justification. He added that Senator Wheeler's charge that the indictment was the result of a "frame-up" by political enemies had failed "entirely of proof."

The report brought sharp replies from both Chairman Borah (Republican) and Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, of the investigating committee. Senator Borah said that when more time was available, he would review the evidence "and will then disclose that Mr. Wheeler never violated the letter or the spirit of the law."

Senator Wheeler is charged in the indictment with having accepted a fee from Gordon Campbell, Montana oil operator, for the prosecution of oil land permits before the interior department. Four members of the committee, in a majority report filed recently, held that the charge was not sustained by the evidence, and that the employment was to represent Campbell in the Montana state courts.

Austria Puts Curb on Fortune Tellers

Fortune telling has become such a nuisance in many large Austrian cities that the authorities have begun to take action for its suppression.

Twenty-two prisoners, who included many women of the aristocracy, were haled into court at Budapest charged with making to much profit at an illegal occupation.

They were all weeping and during the proceedings amazing confessions were made as to the high charges extorted from women.

She's Girl Baby Legislator

Myrtle Cain, Farmer-Labor member of the Minnesota legislature, is believed to be the youngest woman legislator in the country. Miss Myrtle looks quite young, but her exact years are not revealed.

SAYS 'LEFT' WILL GUARD NATIONAL HONOR OF FRANCE AT ANY COST

Paul Boncour, Republican-Socialist deputy representing Southern France and one of the restored stars in the political firmament, recently gave an interview explaining the position of the followers of Paul Painleve, Republican-Socialist leader, who, if they combine with the followers of Edouard Herriot, Radical chief, will dominate France. Paul Boncour was labor minister 13 years ago in the Manis cabinet, which had Cailleux for finance minister.

"Our parties do not believe it necessary to employ force to guarantee the rights of France," he said. "However, we believe that it is vital and necessary that the French frontiers be safeguarded for all time.

"I welcome this chance to talk to America through the Toledo Blade, one of the great journals, and explain what the Left means.

"We are never pro-German for one instant and hope to procure substantial guarantees before evacuation of the Ruhr.

Would Protect Frontiers.

"True, we have never favored territorial occupation as a means of enforcing German reparations, but we did expect and still expect that the frontiers of France will be guaranteed through the League of Nations.

"I cannot forget why France suffered," he said, and then to give emphasis, continued, in terse fashion: "I myself was a major commanding a battalion for four years of active service at the front. That must show I have profound love for France.

Hopes U. S. Will Act.

"It is the dearest hope of my party that the United States—in a manner she herself will have to determine—shall find a way of participating in procuring League of Nations guarantees.

"We Republican-Socialists regard the territorial occupation program of the Bloc National as only a temporary and costly cure and a mistake. We would substitute a permanent healing of the issue by international assistance to France through the League of Nations."

Paul Boncour waxed indignant at the suggestion that his party should be thought inclined to Bolshevism by Americans.

Denies Red Sympathy.

"I beg of you to tell the people of the United States that my party and M. Herriot's party are absolutely free of bolshevism and communism," he said. "We are no more Bolshevists than the present British Labor government.

"One good way for Americans who want to see France deal leniently with Germany would be for them to find a formula for the cancellation of world debts which would be satisfactory to all nations," he asserted. "These debts now burden France heavily and their lessening would assist France to be more easy in the amount of reparations demanded from Germany."

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Old Cook Book Shows How Nobles Feasted

Song birds in apples cooked in lard, was a Germany delicacy of the 14th century, and was served by royalty at all notable dinners of state. A cook book compiled in 1452 has been discovered by writers on domestic science, who quote many recipes of the olden times when kings and nobles gorged themselves on every occasion, and appeared to be particularly fond of blackbirds baked in pies.

At nearly all great feasts a most popular dish was an enormous fish pie, supposedly of Spanish origin. This containel two pounds of butter, half a pound of bacon or pork, eight pounds of haddock, 20 to 30 eggs, one pound of veal, a pound of oysters, onions, spices and various other seasonings.

Even the nobility, it appears, was fond of cabbage in those days and put up great barrels of it each summer.

COOLIDGE LAUDS OUTDOOR SPORTS

Sees Big Promotion of Democracy in Open Air Games.

Development of outdoor life means creation of a common denominator of the people, President Coolidge said in an address opening the national convention on outdoor recreation.

"In the case of a people which represents many nations, cultures and races, as does our own," the president said, "a unification of interests and ideals in recreations is bound to wield a telling influence for solidarity of the entire population. No more truly democratic force can be set off against the tendency to class and caste than the democracy of individual parts and prowess in sport.

Make More of Opportunities.

The President told the several hundred delegates who had gathered in the conference in response to his call that the purpose of the meeting was "to encourage Americans to make more of their opportunities and appropriate more of the advantages of America.

"Our youth need instruction in how to play, as much as they do in how to work," he continued. "Those who are engaged in our industries need an opportunity for outdoor life and recreation no less than they need opportunity of employment. Side by side with the industrial plant should be the gymnasium and the athletic field. Along with the learning of a trade by which a livelihood is to be earned, should go the learning of how to participate in the activities of recreation, by which life may not only be more enjoyable but more rounded out and complete.

Wants Nature Appreciated.

"Out of this conference I trust there may come a better appreciation of the necessary development of our life along these directions. They should be made to contribute to health, to broader appreciation of Nature and her works, to a truer insight into the whole affair of existence.

"They should be the means of acquainting all of us with the wonders and delights of this world in which we live, and of this country of which we are the joint inheritors. Through them we may teach our children true sportsmanship, right living, the love of being square, and the sincere purpose to make our lives genuinely useful and helpful to our fellows."

Light Stuff
* * * * * *
Drains Purses Anyway

England is drinking less "hard liquor," but is increasing its consumption of wines and beer, says George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom alliance, which is the British counterpart of the Anti-Saloon league.

The increase in the consumption of "light" liquors is sufficiently great, Wilson points out in his annual report, to result in an increase of about three per cent in the consumption of absolute alcohol, despite the falling off in the use of drinks of high alcoholic content.

In 1922 England consumed 18,766,100 standard barrels of beer, Wilson estimates, while in 1923 the consumption increased to 19,495,000 barrels. The nation drank 981,000 proof gallons less spirits in 1923 than in 1922, but drank 900,000 gallons more wine.

Because of the falling off in the use of high-priced drinks the total expenditure for liquor in 1923 was less than in 1922. In 1922 the total amount spent for intoxicating liquor in Great Britain was approximately $1,165,000,000 as compared with $1,537,500,000 in 1923.

Germany Buying Dried Fruit

A heavy demand for dried fruit has come to central California from Germany. Since January 1 German imports of dried prunes, peaches and apricots have been increasingly heavy. Before the war Germany was one of California's heaviest buyers of fruit.

UNITARIANS SEEK CHURCH MERGER

Amalgamation Is Regarded as Certain Move Towards Democracy.

The American Unitarian association at its annual meeting last week voted to adopt the plan of reorganization whereby the association is amalgamated with the General Unitarian conference.

The association, as reorganized, will have a membership of churches and church societies instead of individuals.

Dr. Frederick R. Griffin, Philadelphia, chairman of the commission which prepared the plan, said it would make the association the most democratic religious body in America.

President Samuel A. Eliot, Cambridge, was re-elected for his 25th year. The vice presidents chosen are: James A. Tufts, Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. W. Scott Fitz, Boston; Chief Justice Frank H. Hitchcock, Syracuse, N. Y.; George Soule, New Orleans; Arthur E. Morgan, Dayton, C.; Charles A. Lory, Fort Collins, Colo.; Edward T. Williams, Berkeley, Calif., and Murray E. Williams, Montreal. The Rev. Louis C. Cornish was re-elected secretary, and Henry H. Fuller, treasurer.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, Harvard university, father of the president of the association, in an address, said that this was "the most hopeful time I have ever seen."

"Never has there been a period in the last 10 years," he said, "when there has been such an extension of good works for education in the expenditure of money on schools, colleges and universities and other means which lead to higher fields of learning."

Resolutions were adopted on Japanese exclusion, prohibition and war. That on the Japanese question was:

"That we deeply deplore the affront put upon the Japanese people by congress in passing the Johnson immigration bill. We heartily support President Coolidge, Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Woods in their earnest efforts to ameliorate the unhappy situation that has been created."

On the prohibition issue, the association found "that prohibition was the deliberate choice and is the permanent policy of American society."

The war resolution was as follows:

"We urge our churches and members to use their influence toward the development of more civilized and friendly international relations."

MEXICO BUYS 51 LOCOMOTIVES

Baldwin Signs $2,000,000 Deal With Obregon for Engines.

The Mexican government has contracted for the purchase of 51 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The contract was signed by Samuel M. Vauclain prior to his departure for Philadelphia.

The closing of this contract after a week of negotiations personally conducted by Mr. Vauclain is considered a triumph for the government. The head of the Baldwin works announced that 4,000,000 pesos (about $2,000,000) were involved in the deal, which was concluded on terms suggested by President Obregon himself.

Fifty of the locomotives will be of the modern oil-burning type, intended for heavy traffic, and the other engine will be electric.

It is understood the conversations between Mr. Vauclain and President Obregon concerning further purchase of 600 passenger and freight cars did not reach the contract stage.

Before his departure Mr. Vauclain stated that his company was friendly to the Obregon administration because the terms of the previous contract entered into in 1921 had been scrupulously adhered to, all payments being made when due, and he expressed the opinion that the Mexican executive would come through the present financial crisis with credit to himself and the country.

Ambassador Warren declared the Mexican government's loan negotiations were continuing with fair prospects of success. These negotiations are being carried on simultaneously with the International Bankers' committee and two independent groups of American financiers.

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NEW AIRPLANE FLAPS ITS WINGS

Austrian Expert Makes Machine Expected to Fly Like a Bird.

"The ideal flying machine" is said to have been invented by Dr. Raimund Nimfuehr, one of the best known Austrian aviation experts.

He avers that his machine will constitute the cheapest form of communication, and that it will be able to imitate the flight of birds.

He said that by means of "pulsating planes" his machine will be able to rise and descend vertically and that, owing to a device which secures equilibrium, it will be automatically prevented from being upset or from crashing down.

According to Nimfuehr, the wings can automatically move forward or backward and upward and downward, this work being done with an auxiliary motor.

Nimfuehr calls his device for securing equilibrium a "mechanical brain." It will indicate changes of air pressure, measure the forces disturbing equilibrium and do other useful things now left to the skill of the pilot.

By the use of the pulsating wings the lifting power of the machine is such that it will rise from the earth without any preliminary run across the aerodrome.

An active volcano in Bolivia is "for rent," as it is thought possible to generate power from its heat.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL
What Congress Is Doing

In the record-breaking time of 15 minutes, the senate passed the annual agricultural appropriation bill carrying a total of $6,000,000.

Several items cut by the house below budget estimates were restored to that level by the senate. The appropriation for cattle and sheep quarantine was increased $25,000; for meat inspection, $25,000; for investigation of tree diseases, $12,000, and for the forest service as a whole, $65,000.

As passed today the bill sets aside $2,135,000 for fighting various crop pests, $892,000 for the biological survey, $4,423,000 for the bureau of agricultural economics, $1,000,000 for acquisition of additional forest lands, $452,000 for enforcement of the packers and stockyards act, and $13,000,000 for federal highways.

Defeated in a 10-hour fight for a vote on the Barkley bill to abolish the railroad labor board, leaders of the Democratic-Republican insurgent coalition in the house were in doubt whether they could get a decision on the measure at this session.

The bill, taken out of the hands of the commerce committee May 5 through the coalition's efforts, was kept from a vote by the determined opposition of organization Republicans with the aid of Representative Blankton, Texas, who repeatedly demanded roll calls to summon a quorum.

When adjournment was taken it was left in a position where, under the rules, it may not be called up again until June 2.

Congressional investigation of land grants to the Northern Pacific Railway Co., was authorized in a house resolution adopted by the senate.

The inquiry was recommended by Secretaries Work and Wallace, who asked also that there be provision to delay final adjustments of the grants until after the investigation.

The Northern Pacific company is laying claim to several million acres of land in national forests.

President Coolidge addressed the national recreation conference, which he called.

Oklahoma filed in the supreme court a protest against the report of the Texas-Oklahoma boundary commission.

John W. H. Crim, special assistant to the attorney general, defended the integrity of Harry M. Daugherty before the Daugherty committee.

Henry Ford's bid for Muscle Shoals went down in defeat in the first test of strength before the senate agriculture committee. Its supporters, however, will make another attempt.

Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, offered a motion to report the Ford bid without amendment, but it was defeated 10 to six.

The cabinet considered steps for carrying out provisions of the soldier bonus act.

The conference report on the tax bill was presented to the senate.

By a vote of 56 to 5 the senate adopted a committee report exonerating Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana.

A rum treaty similar to that recently negotiated with Great Britain was signed with Germany.

The troubles of Gaston B. Means were so bitterly debated before the Daugherty committee that spectators had to be quieted by the police.

The resignation of Cyrus S. Woods as ambassador to Japan was accepted by President Coolidge.

Chairman Hale of the senate naval committee declared the American navy to be nearer the 5-5-3 ratio than at any time since the arms conference.

Senator Hiram Johnson said he had released South Dakota "and some other" delegations from any obligation to support him at the Republican national convention.

The Gooding bill to restrict the interstate commerce commission in its application of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act was passed by the senate.

Correspondence was placed before the house shipping board committee to show that President Harding advised the return of the steamer Martha Washington to its original Trieste owners.

The house shipping board committee heard testimony bearing upon the claim of the Atlantic corporation of Portsmouth, N. H.

Charges of heavy campaign expenditures in Texas by the Ku Klux Klan were denied before the senate Mayfield investigating committee.

Chairman Butler of the house naval committee said $150,000,000 was needed to make the American navy equal in strength to that of Great Britain.

Chairman Lodge and several members of the senate foreign relations committee conferred with President Coolidge preparatory to consideration of world court proposals.

MEDICINE HUNT IS WORLD-WIDE

Every Section of Globe Contributes Share of Family Chest.

Where would the home remedies go if they went home?

"When a man gets sick he calls on the whole world as well as a doctor to make him healthy, the geography of a typical home medicine cabinet discloses," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society.

Ginger, a bulbous root from India, relieves stomach ills. Spirits of the camphor tree from Japan's tropic island take out other pains. Iodine is a by-product of Chile's nitrates. Adhesive tape, contains cotton from Georgia, oxide of lead from Colorado, olive oil from Greece, and wax.

"When a woman faints nations gallantly join hands to bring her to consciousness. To make aromatic spirits of ammonia the chemist buys ammonia from a smelly gas plant, begs oil of lemon from Nice, France, and obtains a bit of delicate oil of lavender from Genoa. He goes to the Banda Islands, in the Dutch East Indies, for oil of myristica, which is distilled from nutmegs, and adds alcohol from a corn field.

"Our grandfathers, with a fellow fear of baldness, put Macassar oil on their hair. This oil, which made the anti-Macassar an essential on the backs of 19th century easy chairs, was made from a seed of an Indian tree, which, like the nutmeg tree grew readily in Banda.

"Epsom salts, which takes its name from health springs at Epsom, England, and milk of magnesia, are made chiefly from magnesite mined on the island of Euboea, off the east coast of Greece, in the Italian Piedmont and near Madras, India.

"Boracic acid, an eye wash, or as borax, a washing fluid, not only comes from Death Valley, Calif., made famous by the 20-mule team, but also and chiefly from the bowels of the earth. Tuscany is one of Italy's richest agricultural provinces except for its low coastal plain, the Maremma, a fever-scourged spot, which contains steaming springs. Boric sacid was found in lagoon made by these springs."

FRANCE SPURRED TO SHIP BUILDING

America Viewed as Strong Competitor for Trade by Ocean.

The keel of the first of two great liners which the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has undertaken to build for the Havre-New York service, to meet American and British competition, will be laid at Saint Nazaire during the course of next month. Plans call for the vessel to be put in commission during the summer of 1927.

The shipyards must guarantee a minimum speed of 20 knots in summer and 18 in winter. The new liner will be a quadruple turbine oil burner of 38,000 tons, about 725 feet long and developing 50,000 horsepower.

The building of another ship is in accordance with the agreement entered upon by the French government and the company, whereby the former increased the subsidy for transportation of the mail. Another ship will be built before 1930.

One of the main considerations in the bill granting additional subsides to the French line, and guaranteeing the capital and interest on the new stock to be issued to finance the construction of the new ships, was that "the United States before the war, outside of the old ships of the American Line, had no merchant marine. Today, with the United States Lines, they have not only the ships built during the war, but the German ships confiscated after the war, creating a formidable competition."

CINCINNATI MAN REFUSES RICHES

Retains Control Only That He May Teach Workers to Run Business.

Saying that if he kept the $600,000 stock dividend given to him by the A. Nash Tailoring Co. of Cincinnati, his conscience would condemn him as "the greatest robber that ever walked," Arthur Nash, president of the company, announced to his employes a plan for distributing the stock among them.

Recently the company declared a 100 per cent stock dividend. Nash held $600,000 of the stock and received an extra $600,000 last week, making his total $1,200,000. But while he refuses to keep the additional $600,000 and plans for its distribution among employes, he makes a condition that the voting power of the stock remain in his hands, so that he can control the company for five more years.

He says that he desires control merely that he may educate the workers to a point where they will be able to take over the management.

Nash announced that he desires to distribute the stock dividend in such a way that every employe may own at least four shares of stock. The par value is $100 a share.

Nash operates his business on the "golden rule" plan, or as "Christ would do."

Heart Association to Study Diseases

Prominent specialists from Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianaapolis, Boston and New York obtained Justice Giegerich's approval of the articles of incorporation of the American Heart association, Inc., which intends to study and disseminate knowledge concerning functional derangements and maladies of the heart. The organization also will promote and advance scientific treatment of cardiac patients, relieve the suffering of patients unable to work because of heart disease and collect revenues and types of employment suitable

Swedish Airmen Set Record for Safety

Swedish airmen, anxious to prove to the public that there is a remarkably small margin of danger in their occupation, have just figured out that the aviators of Sweden have actually flown a distance equal to encircling the globe 14½ times for every fatality.

This record of safety surpasses that of the United States, according to Colonel E. C. Erikson of the Swedish army.

LANDIS ATTACKS 'HOT DOG' CITIZEN

Tells Manufacturers That Too Many Enter U. S. as Merchants.

Congress is on the right road in seeking to restrict immigration to residents of northern and western Europe, Harry R. Landis, assistant commissioner of immigration at New York, said in an address prepared for the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers last week.

Mr. Landis said that under the present law all that is accomplished was to permit the entrance of "less worst" immigrants.

James A. Emery, counsel for the association, in an address termed congress a "legislative factory," criticizing it for permitting the increase in the number of government employes.

Mr. Landis found fault with the immigration law now in effect because it permitted the entrance of too many "merchants" rather than "types who would fill an actual need of the country." He said that those immigrants who entered under the classification of laborers and servants have turned merchants, "hot dog" merchants, vegetable merchants, shoe string merchants and penny whistle merchants." He urged the establishment of a checkup system on aliens after they had been admitted.

Mr. Emery laid the blame for inefficient government at the door of the average citizen who by his indifference became "unconscious the ally of every treasury raider."

The outstanding action of the session was the presentation of a platform of American industry by a committee of more than 100 industrialists. The platform pleaded for the creation of a world court free of entanglements of the League of Nations. The document also included a demand for the independence of the judiciary, especially the supreme court; equality of taxation; privacy of income tax returns; exertion of effort to keep public and private affairs on a high plane of morality and honesty; compulsory investigation of facts before strikes or lockouts against any public utility were permitted; acceptance of legal responsibility by labor organizations similar to that governing organized capital and others.

WOMEN TO FORE IN G. O. P. PARLEY

One Thousand Will Attend Cleveland Conclave, 350 Officially.

One thousand women will attend the Cleveland national convention, 350 to 400 of whom will be delegates and alternates, according to the estimate of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the Republican national committee.

Ninety-three full-fledged women delegates, with full voting powers already had been listed at national Republican headquarters when this estimate was made, and 10 states had not yet sent in their reports. In addition, there will be about 250 women delegates.

The associate members of the Republican national committee and members of the Woman's National Republican Executive committee and other prominent women will also attend the convention.

A meeting of the national Republican committee is scheduled for June 4, preceding the convention. Among the prominent women who will not be delegates, but will have an immense influence with the delegates, are Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Mrs. Bessie Parker Bruggeman, Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, Miss Betsey Edwards and Miss Marion Parkhurst.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the women. Steamers have been chartered to take the delegates on trips across Lake Erie. There will be special performances in two of the theaters, and residents of Cleveland are furnishing automobiles to take the visitors sightseeing.

The national headquarters for women will be with the men's headquarters, in the new Federal Reserve bank. This bank is but two blocks from the auditorium where the convention sessions will take place.

The Truth About Your Glands

How They Control Growth, Mental Activity, Disposition, Strength and Vitality.

Much valuable and startling information concerning the glands of the human organism, is contained in a little book published by the LEWIS LABORATORIES of Chicago, Ill., and this is sent FREE to any one who will send name and address.

So much "bunk" has been written and talked, and so many "barks," "compounds," etc., advertised as cure alls, that the public should be glad of this opportunity of learning the TRUTH from the largest firm in the world handling **actual gland substance.**

If you wish it, a FREE demonstration package of the world famous LEWIS COMBINED TREATMENT will also be sent you.

All you need to do is to send your name and address on a postcard or in an envelope to the **address** below. Or if more convenient, send the coupon. There will be no charge whatever and nothing to pay the postman. State whether wanted for Male or Female.

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Please send to me FREE and without obligation your booklet on GLANDS, and also a demonstration package of the LEWIS COMBINED TREATMENT for....
(State whether wanted for Male or Female)

Name ....

Address ....

Town.............. State..........

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FORMAL proclamation putting into effect the new liquor treaty with Great Britain was issued last week by President Coolidge after exchange of ratifications with Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Howard, representing their respective governments.

The fundamentalists won a victory from the modernists in the 136th general assembly of the Presbyterian church last week when they elected as moderator Dr. Clarence Macartney, Philadelphia pastor.

President Coolidge suffered from a cold last week and a number of his engagements were cancelled.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican national convention last week placed itself behind the candidacy of President Coolidge. A caucus elected Secretary Mellon as chairman of the delegation.

Lives of the captain and four of the crew were lost when the lake steamer Orinoco foundered off Montreal Island, after a battle with a Lake Superior gale recently.

Newspapers in New York last week printed photographs transmitted over long-distance telephone lines from Cleveland to New York as a result of a demonstration by labratory experts of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The machines were installed so that pictures of the Republican convention might be sent to New York in a few minutes.

Reversing itself for the second time, the Methodist Episcopal general conference last week voted to keep intact the number of bishops and elected five to fill vacancies caused by death and retirement.

Present quarantine to prevent further spread of the foot and mouth disease will not prove a bar to summer tourists in Southern California, according to a statement issued in Los Angeles by Dr. J. W. Murdock, federal inspector in the southern California district of animal industry.

The Fullman surcharge authorized by the interstate commerce commission in 1920 would be abolished under legislation approved by the senate last week.

MOTOR car enterprises are among the soundest in the world, F. J. Haynes, president of the Dodge Brothers Motor Car Co., told delegates to the world motor transport congress in Detroit last week. Six continents and 54 nations were represented.

The senate was urged last week by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, not to "prejudice" the court trial of Senator Wheeler of Montana, by adopting the majority report of the investigating committee exonerating him of the charge in an indictment returned in Montana of having accepted a fee to practice before the interior department.

Steps are being taken by federal authorities in Newark, N. J., to have bench warrants issued for six individuals and one corporation mentioned in indictments charging a plot to place Dempsey-Carpentier fight films in interstate commerce.

A copy of the Bible to be written in longhand is being compiled by the Bible Society of Maine. The pages are being written by more than 1,500 persons ranging in age from 6½ years to 90. The book will weigh 90 pounds and be used for exhibition purposes.

The South Carolina Democratic convention has instructed the state's delegation of 18 to vote for W. G. McAdoo as the Democratic presidential nominee at the national convention.

Rear Admiral William R. Shoemaker has been nominated by President Coolidge to be chief of the navy department's bureau of navigation, succeeding Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long.

"Confidence in Coolidge is the one issue which the people themselves have formed and will insist on voting upon" in the coming election, said John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster general, in an address at the Vermont Republican state convention last week.

The Liberty Bell, emblem of American independence, has been effectually safeguarded by being mounted on wheels for quick removal from Independence Hall in Philadelphia in case of fire.

NOMINATIONS of four members of the federal farm loan board have been confirmed by the senate. Those appointed are L. J. Pettijohn of Kansas, Elmer S. Landes of Ohio, M. L. Corey of Nebraska and E. E. Jones of Pennsylvania.

The big dirigible Shenandoah on May 22 completed its first test since January 16, when the ship was torn loose from its mooring mast at Lakehurst, N. J., during a storm. The ship was in the air one hour.

All Poland is aroused in consequence of dispatches from the eastern regions stating that an armed robber band, numbering 100 men, recently passed over the Soviet frontier and pillaged a village 13 miles from the border, killing or wounding 20 of the inhabitants, among them the church pastor.

Chancellor Charles Wesley Flint of Syracuse university, became the center of a sensation when he was sworn in last week as colonel of the U. S. army reserves by Major Carl J. Adler, adjutant of the 98th division. A bitter feud has been carried on for months at the university between anti-war and preparedness societies.

Tennessee's 24 delegates to the national Democratic convention in New York will leave instructed to cast their ballots for William G. McAdoo for the nomination.

The Indiana state Republican convention has instruced its 40 delegates to cast the state's 33 votes for Calvin Coolidge for president. They will vote for Senator James E. Watson for the vice presidential nomination.

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks were presented to King Alfonso of Spain and Queen Victoria on their return to Madrid from a visit to historical places in the country.

Small depositors in Boston's commercial banks will not only fail to receive interest on accounts, but will be assessed $1 monthly for accounts of $300 or less.

Ohio's producers of pork probably will get better prices for their products next fall than they have in the last year or so, according to a recent statement of the U. S. department of agriculture.

RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

BLACK MAN'S RELIGION— Kerosene Oil and Salvation.

The Breeders' Gazette always has good things for its readers. In a recent issue it tells about a darky's prayer. When a darky gets religion he's got it all over and through and through. No half-way business.

When a black man gets the real stuff in the way of religion he just gets down on his knees and asks God to give him everything he wants and needs. A darky preacher is an expert at prayer meetings. A lot of his flock can pray like double-geared lightning and the parson must go some to keep ahead.

And, as a rule, the darky is in real earnest about this matter of religion and prayer. He does not have more shortcomings than a lot of white men. He may not be clever enough to hide all his faults, but he can come about as near being a Christian as a lot of white folks who pay church dues.

Here is a clipping from the Gazette, written by a white man who had attended many a darky prayer meeting and church in the south. After describing these good black folks, he says:

"Some years ago I worked out the following composite prayer (the last clause in it, beginning with ''noint him all over,' being the inspiration of the complication): 'O Lawd, give Thy servant this mornin' de eye of de eagle and de wisdom of de owl; connect his soul with de gospel telephone in de central skies; 'luminate his brow with de sun of heaben; pizen his mind with love for de people; turpentine his 'magination; grease his lips with 'possum oil; loosen his tongue with de sledgehammer of Thy power; 'lectrify his brain with de lightnin' of de word; put 'petual motion in his arms; fill him plum' full of de dynamite of Thy glory; 'noint him all over with de kerosene oil of Thy salvation and sot him on fire.' I have heard darky preachers use nearly all the metaphors here put together, and dozens of much better ones besides. Many colored ministers are masters of the apt and homely metaphor."

THE PLUG HAT SIGN— Used to Mean Brains.

[illegible] once said that [illegible] sign of brains and [illegible] wanted suspenders [illegible] with the two gallon hat. [illegible] he said:

[illegible] Constantinople, and you [illegible] hats and very little [illegible] to St. Petersburg, [illegible] will see no plug [illegible] and not much ed- [illegible] Africa or to Asia and [illegible] true. Go to the [illegible] South seas and no [illegible] suspenders and [illegible] would induce you [illegible]

[illegible] London, Paris, Berlin, [illegible] other American [illegible] fashions favor [illegible] and a high [illegible] and good business [illegible]

[illegible] ever thought of hats [illegible] being the trade- [illegible] things, ways and customs. Twenty-five years ago the [illegible] more the style than [illegible] to wear a silk [illegible]

[illegible] readers will recall [illegible] senator, gov- [illegible] other big pumpkin [illegible] a high hat on [illegible] always thought that [illegible] to hold the [illegible] the man it was walking [illegible]

HIGH PRICE MACHINERY— Hurts at Both Ends.

Yes, the price of farm machinery has been too high. The farmer refused to buy. The manufacturer [illegible] made a lot more [illegible] sold at lower prices. [illegible] even up.

Farm machinery factories three years ago made only 40 per cent of what they had been making. Two [illegible] 50 per cent and last [illegible] per cent.

This shows that the farm folks have almost quit buying any implements they could do without, borrow or exchange. It was a matter of self-defense and no money to buy with.

Factory owners are up against a hard problem. Freight rates high. Labor going higher. Fuel and power costs increasing. Naturally if they lose money selling at high prices they would want to go back to old price levels, but they cannot do so.

How long can we keep on increasing wages? The business world is finding out that the farm and farmer are the cornerstones on which the whole structure of business is built. The tax spenders have had a gay time. The joy riders have been going 50 miles an hour. We had the notion that we could get rich increasing salaries, taxes and living costs and letting wheat stand at the dollar mark. The bubble has busted.

HAVE YOU GOT IT— Windbreak for the Home?

Do you know the value of windbreaks for the home? At this time of year we will see some homes beautified with shrubbery and flowerbeds. This adds to the picture of the place.

How many farm folks know how to start in to make the home grounds look attractive? Many have hardly given this subject much thought. Just a little careless in the matter.

In planning this home beauty program a windbreak can be provided with little or no extra expense of time or money. Here are some suggestions which we read in the Country Gentleman, and which may be helpful to some of our readers, at least help them to think about home windbreaks and perhaps plan to have one.

Here they are:

"A word about windbreaks. Almost every farm home grounds must be protected from wind.

"This windbreak, of course, will be located on the windward side of the buildings, usually the north and west. It can best be made of several rows of several species of trees and shrubs. There should be at least one or two rows of evergreen trees, of which the Austrian pine is probably the best. Other evergreens which can be used in certain localities are the American arborvitae, the Scotch pine, the white pine and the red cedar.

"Along with these evergreens should be used some very substantial deciduous trees, such as the hackberry, osage orange, honey locust and the black walnut.

"Shrubs should not be planted in beds on the lawn nor as single specimens, but mainly in two continuous strips. The first of these should run around the foundation of the house.

"The second strip of shrubbery will be placed along the margin of the lot to form a boundary and screen.

"Along with the shrubbery about the house, vines may also be planted. These are especially desirable for climbing on porches or for shading windows which are too sunny."

SHOOTING THE CROW— Powder Company Pays Bonus.

Are you mad at the crow? Has he pulled up your corn after you planted the grain, and has it sprouted?

Have you not often taken a shot at your black neighbor? The story is told that once the crow was white, but on account of his bad habits God made him black as a punishment.

A powder company has offered a bounty for crows shot with a gun in which their powder is used. This might be called a murder advertisement.

The students who know much about crows have a good word to say for them. While he will dig up some of your corn, he often repents and works for the farmer all season by killing off many insects that would and could do more damage than the crow did pulling up seed corn and sprouts.

FLAME BURNS CANDLE— Why Have Crop Reports?

Nearly 100 years ago the system of crop reporting was started. It has grown to gigantic proportions. Now a quarter million men and women make reports and tell the stock market manipulators just how the crops are coming along and the prices are fixed accordingly.

The flame burns up its own candle. The farmers do much the same. The more accurate farmers make crop reports the less profit they make on the products of their farms.

We used to have charge of the crop reporting service in Ohio. The law required it. The farm bureau and county agent must report on how much surplus crop of meat and grain there is in the country and then try to get the farm folks to sell in co-operative marketing associations.

When will the farmer get wise? He has been given a lot of patent medicine laws that only make his ills more acute. Think it over.

NEW YORK FARM PRICES— Will They Some Day Rally?

Still downward go farm prices. The west has been hard hit. Now the east is on the witness stand and testifies that farm land prices are shrinking. The west has thought the eastern farmer had an advantage by being nearer to the great cities and main food markets of the nation.

The western farm folks are not in love with the present tariff, as has been shown by straw votes and resolutions. The east usually leans the other way.

What has the farmer lost in farm value shrinkage? Will land prices ever rally, if so, when? These are the questions the farmer is trying to answer. So far he is in doubt. He has been hoping that the tide would turn in his favor. He has had a long time at the wrong end of the game.

Of course the tide will turn. Some day farm prices must rally. Here is what the Pennsylvania Farmer prints about land values shrinking in New York state:

"The New York state department of agriculture, co-operating with the United States department, is authority for the statement that the total value of farms in that state has declined during the past year from $1,280,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, a drop of six per cent or $420 per farm. The present average value is only 10 per cent above the average value of the last 50 years. No figures showing the condition of the nation as a whole are available, but it is estimated that the total value of farms in the United States has declined from $66,0000,000 in 1920 to $47,000,000,000 at the present time."

THE LAND GRABBERS— Politics and Pull.

Yes, the grabbers of oil, timber and public lands have been busy. Political pull is the big tool they work with to get favors and money millions. We need a new breed at Washington. House cleaning coming.

The American public is convinced that there is a howling herd of wolves who parade under the cloak of respectable citizens and who pay money to both political parties and then expect to grab reward through favoritism from those who get into high office.

The oldtime honor-bright policy seems to have gone on a far away vacation. Theodore Roosevelt hit these greedy grabbers hard and often. Now they have come back these half-dozen years and have been reaping unearned harvests by robbing the public domain.

The next candidates for president of the United States ought to give a solemn promise before election that if elected they will protect our great forest and oil reserves.

The Country Gentleman warns the public that there is a mighty effort being made now to grab 3,000,000 acres of public land from which the timber will make grabbers rich.

Why let the old professional crowd of bosses run the show when they ought to have been kicked out long ago? Graft is a cancer disease that ought to be cut out or cured. Vote at the primary for a new breed in both parties.

BOYCOTTING CHILDREN— Should Father Hate Son.

We have just read a news story which tells of a rich old political boss who died and cut his children off with nothing in his will. He left most of his vast fortune to his second wife, much younger than himself.

We often hear of such cases. Is it right? Even though children do not always agree to the conduct of their parents should the parents punish the children they brought into the world? Of course, some children go wrong, a[illegible] by bad conduct forfeit all right to consideration in the will of their parent. This is an old, old puzzle. Think it over.

FARM LETTER WRITING— Details Often Left Out.

A big business man complains that many farm folks are not as careful as they should be in writing letters, especially business letters.

He says they often omit dates, places, addresses and important facts, which leave him or her, who gets the letter in doubt as to the meaning of the writer of the letter.

Letter writing is a matter of training and practice. Write your letter. Inspect it carefully. Have you left out time, place, date, exact address? Have you directed the envelope properly?

This confirms our old statement that farm folks must learn to be just as good business agents as any other class of merchants who buy and sell. That is what the farmer must do, buy and sell.

No reason why farm folks should not write just as intelligent letters as any other class of people. Just a little caution will cure most of the usual neglect in letter writing.

The best thing farm folks can do is to write more letters. As a rule a postage stamp is a good investment. It usually gets something. It sticks to its job until it gets there. Do it now.

GETTING A DOG START— How Many Have You?

Often a dog is a good friend. The early pioneer and backwoodsman counted the dog as one of his right-hand friends. The mountaineer still loves the dog and usually has a plenty of them.

Before the Civil war a man's wealth and social standing were estimated and rated largely by the number of slaves he owned. In many sections the dog has taken the place of slaves as a barometer of neighborhood standing. The farmer needs the dog for service on the farm. The mountaineer needs the dog to hunt. Here is a story:

"In the Cumberland mountains of East Tennessee," says a Nashville man, "a good coon dog is considered a valuable asset.

"Once I asked a native how many dogs he had.

"'I ain't got but four,' Jim replied dejectedly. 'Looks like I never kin git a start on dogs agin.'"—Harper's Magazine.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS— Roads and Doctors.

In the hill country we talked to a doctor. He stated that the roads were good in good weather and bad in bad weather. Many miles were not improved—just passable—nothing more.

A few miles of high cost road had loaded his community with a big debt. This was used by tourists. The farmers were generally in the mud.

He also stated that half the babies were born without any attending physician. During winter or wet months the road were such that a doctor could not reach the home of birth.

In the town and city the mother has every convenience during and after childbirth. Many go to the hospital and remain there until both babe and mother are in condition to go home.

We wonder why the plan is such that some have to rough life through and others have an easy road to travel. And yet the hardy folks who often climb to the top of the mountain are born and reared not in luxury but in surroundings that lack any sign of luxury.

Abraham Lincoln was born on a winter day in a hovel with dirt floor. There was no doctor to care for the mother. Odd old world. Some get bad roads and do without a doctor. Others get tariff and a profit.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT LICKED— Political Bosses Did It.

Governor Pinchot was defeated in the Pennsylvania primary. He wanted to be a delegate to the national Republican convention. The bosses said "thumbs down." Pinchot did not win.

He has stood for law enforcement. He has saved his state many million dollars in giving good and honest government. This kind of a policy will not please any boss in any party in any state.

The good folks remained at home. Did not vote on primary day. This is too often the rule and case. The man who makes a fight for righteous government goes down to defeat on primary day, when the gang always votes to the man. Good folks give little encouragement to any leader to fight for them. Pinchot was brave. He is honest. He is a business man. He has made a success in his work. He is a foe of graft and bootlegging. This virtue was his downfall. Those who did not vote ought to be ashamed of their neglect. They, more than Pinchot, will regret it.

A good ball player gets twice as much salary as a governor and a lot more applause and bouquets. A bluff is when a small boy threatens to leave home if his mother bobs her hair.

CORN—WHISKY PRICE— Wet Men's Bad Advice.

The wet forces are making a mighty effort to break the backbone of prohibition. By staying away from the primary elections good folks and dry folks are helping the booze boosters to win the game.

Price of corn ought to be higher. So should the price of several other farm crops. The wet agents whisper to the farmer that corn prices would be better if prohibition was abolished.

Here is the answer an Illinois farmer makes to such rot argument of the booze bunch. It hits the nail on the head and also hits the booze man just as hard and in the same place.

Here it is:

"Farmer Joe, Will Co., Ill., bemoans the low corn price and blames it on prohibition. What about the middle of the nineties, with saloons running full blast so everybody could take a bath inside and out in beer or whisky? Then we had to take less than 20 cents a bushel for our corn and hogs (the four-legged ones) brought less than three cents per pound, while the two-legged ones (saloon products) filled our poor farms, penitentiaries and insane asylums by the thousands. Bro. Joe's heart bleeds in pity for the lawbreaking moonshiner and his widow and children. So does mine, but it bleeds still more for the untold victims caused by the licensed saloons of yesterday.

"I have farmed more than 30 years, but have yet to be convinced that I can get prosperous by selling corn at 50 cents per bushel and buy it back in whisky at $5 and $8. But even if I could, wouldn't it be buying prosperity too dearly to do so and run the risk of offering up one of my own neighbor's boys or girls on the vicious altar of the saloon?"

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE— Nevada Makes a Record.

In 1922, in Nevada, there were more divorces than there were marriages. Nevada is the record breaker.

In 1923, the city of San Francisco led the divorce procession, one divorce for every two marriages. Busy hitching and unhitching dunces.

The divorce wave is sweeping the country. What will the harvest be? What do broken vows and broken families mean to the nation?

In the United States the average is one divorce for every 12 weddings in 1922. Now it is one in seven. Since the war divorce has been well nigh epidemic.

What is the cause? What is the cure? Shall we admit that wedlock is a failure? Shall we go on saying that man came from the monkey and scoffing at the Bible? Are we satisfied with the crop we reap since we have permitted our college professors to shoot this rotten creed into our young men and women.

Lack of respect for law and making a farce out of our courts are the starting points of many ills and evils. We wonder whether, even the old blue laws of our colonial days were more dangerous than some of our present day dangers. Think it over. Shall marriage be a farce or unnecessary? The more we look around the safer the old farmstead seems to be.

DO YOU FAVOR THIS— Kill Cattle by Switch.

We have tried to find the most humane way to kill human beings who were sentenced to death punishment. Now the same policy is proposed in the slaughter of meat animals.

We stood in the Chicago slaughter houses and looked on while the big burly man hit steer after steer in the head with his sledge hammer. It made us shudder. Cruel scene to look upon. Here is a bit of news that our farm folks will be interested in:

"The Cudahy Packing Co. is soon to start killing animals by the electric method, using an instrument designed by Thomas J. Byrne, an employe. This will replace the present system of stunning animals with a blow on the head from a heavy wedge. Several hundred head of cattle were killed with the electric machine in a recent demonstration. Mr. Byrne worked on his invention for seven years. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently offered a prize of $10,000 for a humane device for slaughtering cattle."

THE PRIMARY ELECTION— Do We Profit by It?

American politics are sick. Got a fever. Blood poison. Pimples all over it. Poor pulse. Bootlegger and moonshine complexion.

Do we know the value of primary election day? That is the common folks do not measure its meaning. The professional politician and perpetual boss own the primary election machinery. They certify the results. Sometimes it does not matter how the votes are cast.

Uncle Sam must get rid of the primary or enact law to force folks to vote. Our politics will be no better than the candidates we nominate. This fact makes it absolutely necessary to safeguard in every way we can the ballot box and the nomination day.

If we get right candidates on both party tickets why need we worry much about the result of the election in November. Primary day is the big day of all the year.

Let's have a law that will say to the voter, "You cannot vote in November unless you registered and voted on primary day." Either do this or do away with the primary plan and go back to the convention and nominate the men and women for public office. Think it over. Do it now.

Mr. Farmer, if your taxes are high and you think you are not getting a square deal out of politics, cure the nomination disease and seek some reform in present methods. The nominations are the biggest thing in the nation. Do not let the tough gang run your party and name your men.

OUTDOORS IN SPRING— Birds, Bees and Posies.

It's great to be living in the spring when the world is coming into bloom and blossom, when the birds and bees are our neighbors once again, when the posies come with color and perfume.

The outdoor life is health and wealth. The farmer plows and turns the cows to pasture. The roosters crow and the hen declares a dividend once a day. The garden gets the hoe and rake. The seed is sown or planted and we start on the journey through good old summer time.

The chickens hatch. The fish I didn't catch. The dogwood gives a warning that corn planting season is on tap. The peach bloom and the cherry white coat help to paint the world a happy color in the springtime.

Yes, and the fish are good sport, too. They taunt the old and young to tramp the brookside and cast the line.

KU KLUX KLAN— On War Path Again.

"Daddy stole the last sheet we had and joined the Ku Klux Klan," said the little girl to her teacher.

As spring bloom comes into style the Ku Klux Klan seems to come to life and blossom again. The Jews are not so angry at the Klan if they, the Jews, can sell the sheets or Kluxer uniforms. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The Klan is in politics. In some places Republicans say it is a Democratic organization. In other places the opposite charge is made.

This is a fever that gets both the town and country folks. The southland is well-nigh wedded to the Klan. It is reaching into the north.

Some say it will have its day, then pass away. Others say i tis here to stay. Many preachers are in the fold, we are told. Religious quarrels have never done the world a lot of good. Too many creeds now.

A Traveller's Musings Over Babylon

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 1 Is, "The Babylonian Exile of Judah"—II Kings 21=25; II 36.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

LITTLE doors may lead into large rooms, such a trifle as the chance handling of the cuneiform collection that I once gathered down near Ur of the Chaldees has transported my thoughts today back into the land and time of the Babylonian exile of Judah. On a table before me lie spread these precious souvenirs of unforgettable days in the region that has been called "the cradle of history."

Here is a piece of a big Babylonian brick, bearing the seal of Nebuchadnezzar himself; and I am back in Babylon, roaming over the ruins of the palace of the great builder-king, and reading his mind in his work. Once again I am standing on the bitumen-covered floor of the very throne room; and on the alcove where the seat of majesty itself was erected. Petroleum was then a factor in Babylon's life, even as these identical oil fields are a primary consideration in present-day Near Eastern politics. What part had Hebrew slaves in the rearing of this magnificent palace? Through these city gates the exiled Jews wandered with homesick hearts, musing in the strains of the 137th Psalm. Here the psalms of exile were written. Perhaps in these tiny shops, which the German excavators had so toilesomely uncovered as their "Little Pompeii" enterprising exiles from Judah once carried on business.

It is a very real Babylon that the rare traveler who penterates into torrid Mesopotamia may examine today. But its glory has departed, and Hillah, the modern town on its site, is known only for the distinctiveness and excellence of its dates—and I can testify to their toothsomeness, for, along with rolls of native bread, they were my food on desert journeys.

Personal Glimpses of Babylonia.

This bit of brick which I hold in my hands is as a window through which memory sees the land of exile, and the city of Bagdad—which despoiled Babylon for building material, so that the great square mud bricks containing Nebuchadnezzar's signature abound in the modern city by the Tigris—is a token of the fulfillment of the Old Testament prophesies concerning Babylon. (I saw an owl perched on a ruined wall in Babylon, and a jackal ran from under my feet while strolling over the palace site, quite as the prophet foretold.) I see again its many hillocks or "tells," that once were proud cities; and I visualize the vast herds of camels with their young; and the Arab villages.

Before my mind's eye pass the great shrine of the Tomb of Ezra, further down the Tigris; and the furtive Jewish women, with their square horsehair veils, and the solemn rabbis in Bagdad's dingy old synagogues; and the fine new school for Jewish children, built by Rothschild. The trace of the Jew has not departed from Babylonia since the days of Exile; Judaism lives, whereas Babylon is merely a date on the monuments and tablets, and a name on mud bricks from long-buried ruins. The "waters of Babylon"—the Euphrates at the city site—has ceased to be a great stream; but the river of Divine Providence swells larger and larger over the whole earth.

After all, though, the Nebuchadnezzar brick is the most modern of my cuneiform treasures. It was made in the sixth century before Christ. Here are many older but smaller dated tablets, recording various transactions, ranging from the sale of a woman slave about 2,000 B. C., to a receipt for temple offerings in Abraham's city of Ur, in the year 2600 B. C.—as far back of Nebuchadnezzar's day as we are this side of the beginning of the Christian era; and more than a thousand years earlier than the over-press-agented King Tut-Ankh-Amen.

My own little collection of personally gathered tablets, despite all its interest, seems insignificant alongside of the thousands and thousands of cuneiform inscriptions already in the possession of the scholars of America and Europe, and as yet undeciphered. What marvelous further confirmation of the Bible story will the advance of science bring forth? For be it said over and over again that these Old Testament lessons which the Sunday schools are studying are real history—as real as the World war. It is poor study of the text which would spiritualize away the definite reality of the actual facts.

End of Jewish Nation.

As railways converge upon great cities, so many lines of history center in this present Sunday school lesson. But the outstanding fact, which overtops all else in importance, is the final collapse of the Jewish nation. The Chosen People had failed to fulfill their mission; they had been recreant to their destiny; so as an independent country they were wiped out. Never since the burning of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar have the Jews been a nation. Even the present efforts of Zionism to restore a "homeland" in Palestine are avowed to be not an attempt to remake the Jewish state.

Nebuchadnezzar wrote his name on countless monuments, tablets and bricks; but the one great fact that history associates with his name was his extinction of the nation of Judah. In 597 B. C. he carried off the first consignment of captives to Babylon, a total of from 20,000 to 40,000 persons, men, women and children, the cream of the land; and in 582 he completed the work by burning Jerusalem and sending its king, Zedekiah—whose sons he had slain before their father's eyes, before he blinded the king himself—to Babylon in chains, to serve as an example to other rebellious princes.

As we get the story from the contemporary monuments, the destruction of Judah was only a minor incident in the conflict of rival imperialisms. Egypt had held sway over all the land once called Canaan, and Judah was tributary to Pharaoh. In 606 the might of Assyria, the other great world power, was broken by Babylonia, or Chaldea, as the new nation with its capitol at Babylon was called. (The name "Chaldeans" today is used to describe the Nestorians of this region who have become Roman Catholics.)

Inevitably, the struggle between the mighty rivals, Babylonia and Egypt, for dominion could not be avoided; and in the great battle waged at Carchemish, the Hittite city on the Euphrates where British and American archaeologists have lately made wonderful finds, Nebuchadnezzar wrested the scepter of eastern dominion from the hands of Pharaoh Neco. Later, as we know, the rising empire of Persia was destined in turn to seize control from Babylon. All four of these imperial adventures directly affected the fate of the Jews. Even the present government of Irak, or Mesopotamia, finds Zionism a real factor in its program.

Why Nations Fall.

This is not primarily a lesson in ancient history or world politics; although both of these themes are inextricably bound up with it. The Bible is first of all concerned with the spiritual significance of events. It presents history as Providence—"His story." How the spirits of men carry on amidst varying circumstances assumes first importance in the inspired record. We might call the Bible substantially a chronicle of souls. The Jews collapsed in their spirits before ever they went to pieces as a people.

Most fallen nations disintegrated in their ideals and in their morals before they succumbed to external foes. The case is not greatly different from that of a man; who can never be defeated so long as he keeps his character and his courage. In Judah's case, the Bible makes perfectly clear the cause of its decline and fall. The kings, the nobles and the people were forever slumping from the high levels of monotheism into the mire of idolatry. The rulers "played politics" instead of being true to simple right. That defection carried with it a deterioration of morals. Sensuality and idolatry were inseparably one. Justice went out of fashion; oppression of the weak and the poor became the vogue. Political corruption ate like a canker into the body politic. Folly sat on the throne with pride. Pure religion was flouted. God's law and God's prophets were disregarded. False and lying and sycophantic prophets pandered to the desires of the rich and the mighty. In a word, Judah went back on Jehovah until even the limitless patience of God was exhausted.

That way lies ruin for any nation. Moral and spiritual questions cannot be disassociated from public welfare. A political principle of the most practical character is set forth by the Bible in the maxim "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The character of its citizenry is the final test of a country's strength. The founders and fathers of our nation were but uttering a commonplace of history's most obvious teachings when they declared that religion and morality are the true foundation of a state. The church and the Sunday school are engaged in real statecraft when they shape the characters of men and women into nobility and godliness. The soul of Judah broke down long before the walls of Jerusalem fell.

What says our lesson of the Jews? "They mocked the messengers of God, and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord rose against His people, till there was no remedy."

After the Disaster.

Probably the gravest charge that current history lays against contemporary statecraft is that it "lost the peace." The lessons of the World war went unlearned by the world's politicians. So mankind has got nothing out of that supreme cataclysm commensurate with the sacrifice paid. Whereas the old Jews did learn their lesson. After approximately 70 years of exile, the remnant emerged to worship henceforth only the living Jehovah. Idolatry, the besetting sin of the Jewish nation, was ended by the exile. Never again did Judah turn to the heathenism of their neighbors. Even the loss of nationhood, and the bitterness of exile, were not too great a price to pay for the finding of its soul.

As a visitor to modern Jerusalem watches the Jews gathered on Fridays by the few remaining stones of Solomon's Temple, now called the Wailing Place, lamenting the tragedy which the Sunday schools are today studying, he muses upon the magnitude of that disaster. The two last kings of Judah, and the princes and nobles and craftsmen and other flower of the land were carried to Babylon into captivity. All the treasures of the temple were borne away. (No mention is made of the Ark of the Covenant, which doubtless the priests hid, and which may yet be discovered, possibly in our own day.) The walls of the city were razed, the palaces and homes were destroyed, and the temple itself—the glory of the nation, the handiwork of Solomon—was burnt to the ground. Probably more of the Jews fled to Egypt than were carried to Babylon. A miserable remnant, the rotten figs of Jeremiah's figure, remained in the land.

Only a root in a dry ground was left. Yet from that root sprang the Living Branch of the true King, the Messiah, by whom the promised blessings to the Jews are given to all the world. Purged, purified, chastened and spiritualized, the Chosen People entered into their larger spiritual mission by way of the exile. And who can tell what the present day stirrings of world-wide Judaism may mean?

BOSTON STREET TANGLE AMAZING

Rechristening Is Blamed; Many Duplications of Names Revealed.

With a movement under way to change the names of nearly 1,800 Boston thoroughfares, that city's tangled street situation, ever the bane of visitors and travelers, may be unraveled by next year. Chairman John H. L. Noyes of the street commissioners has laid plans for one of the greatest municipal christening parties ever carried out.

Chairman Noyes has amassed figures and facts showing that Boston has six Washington streets and five Washington places within the city limits, not including Washington street north. He has found that there are six streets named after the well-known Adams family and that in addition four "blind alleys" in various districts go by the name of "Adams place." Six other streets bear the name "West."

Altogether, the number of duplications reaches the enormous total of 3,100—this out of an aggregate of 5,484 avenues, courts, parks, places, roads, squares, streets and terraces.

Further perusal of the city's street lists reveals five Auburn streets, five Austin streets, five Elm streets, five Everett streets, five High streets, five Park streets, five School streets and five Water streets. There are five separate Lincoln places. There are four Brook streets and three Brooks places. Four streets bear the name of Allen and four more are named Allston. Similar instances occur almost indefinitely.

SCHOOLMASTER WARNS LONDON

Thinks Maiden Ladies Envy Married Sisters; Won't Demobilize.

Spinsters are threatening England with a sex war.

F. C. Greaves, president of the National Association of Schoolmasters, makes this charge.

Greaves, who has complained against the movement for "the canonization of the spinster," warns the people that they must awaken anew to the glory of motherhood.

"The real feminist battle has been won," said Greaves. "It was for a cause which deserved, and rightly obtained, victory, for it was the cause of women as a whole. Women have been emancipated, equal rights, and, so far as nature and physiology will allow, equal opportunity.

"The advertised objects of the feminist campaign having been won, it is not surprising that the army is showing a tendency to disperse. There are many, however, who are determined not to be demobilized. They have deflected the feminist movement into a new channel—the spinster movement. As a spinster movement, it is an embittered and a dangerous one.

"Many of its advocates, shall we say, are not so young as they were, and their advocacy is not weakened by undue maidenly scrupulousness. The leaders are able, educated, not unsophisticated, and they know their immediate objectives.

"Their married sister they first envy, then despise and finally speak for her. They appear to regard anything related to domesticity as rather degrading. They pity, rather than honor, the married woman and regard her as one to be rescued by their good offices, from the tyranny of husband and home, and be put on contractual wages and state relief.

"The natural aim of a maid, as of a youth, is marriage. The highest joy of both should be parenthood.

"To suggest to our marriageable youths and maidens that the married state is the irksome state, that the full and free life is the single life, that a "runabout" is a better acquisition than a perambulator is to do ill service both to them and to the state."

Jews Persecuted in Transylvania

Pogroms against the Jewish population of Transylvania have been raging for several days, it is said in reports from Klausenberg. There have been massacres in several towns. Twelve persons are said to have been killed and large numbers wounded.

At Szatmar, a Jewish student, Heinrich Kugler, is said to have been hanged to a lamp post by a mob. His mother had been drenched with petroleum and burned to death before his eyes. At Tejus numerous Jewish stores were plundered and burned. The mob, under the leadership of students, drove a Jewish woman, unclothed, into the market place.

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FRIGHT RESTORES BABY'S SPEECH

Truck's Backfire Causes Child to Cry After Long Illness.

Helpless for two years, without power to move or talk. "Dicky" Herman, three, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Herman of Schenectady, N. Y., is today a laughing, active youngster, restored by sudden fright, instilled in "Dicky's childish brain by the roar of a motor truck engine.

The child, lying in his mother's arms and terrified by the unusual noise, moved. For the first time in two years the baby arms were clasped convulsively around his mother's neck, and "Dicky," silent since the accident of two years ago, when he fell downstairs, cried, "Mamma!"

According to physicians, the cure is permanent.

"It was a miracle," the mother said.

Today "Dicky" is romping around the yard. His legs, inactive for so long, are still weak, but are steadily gaining strength. His voice is strong.

"Dicky's" miraculous cure came about when the Hermans were moving. Mrs. Herman was seated in the front seat of the motor van carrying her furniture. She held "Dicky" in her arms.

The driver cranked the motor. There was a backfire—a terrific noise—and "Dicky" threw his arms around his mother's neck and cried, "Mamma!"

DIGGER INDIAN RACE IS DEAD

Last of Scorned Tribe Is Burned in Effigy at Mewuk Rites.

The Digger Indian has gone. He has been killed by the Indians themselves. The Digger Indian was burned at the stake while he was jeered and mocked by 600 of his fellows at the annual "cry" of the Mewuks near Ione, Calif., recently. The burning was in effigy, while a picked band in full regalia did a war dance about the victim.

The burning, while typifying, according to the Indian allegory, the culmination of a long hunt for an enemy, actually marked the abandonment of the name Digger Indian by all Indian tribes in California. The Mewuks were the last to gain their tribal designation. They were once called Diggers.

Indians say the name Digger first made its appearance in Utah. It was said to have been first used by whites on their way to California because of the Indian custom of digging for roots. Then, as the whites continued their westward migration, the settlers continued to use the appellation.

The Digger in Indian allegory came from Utah to Nevada, then to the Piutes of Pit river, then to Modoc county, Shasta county, Humboldt county and down into the south. Spurned by every tribe, he became an outcast and sought shelter in the territory of the Mewuks. Here he remained hidden, refusing to leave, until his recent capture and death at the stake.

Women who go to Australia, under the British government scheme, as domestic servants must do 12 months' work before they are allowed to marry.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924

Doc Sawyer's funny. He ordered President Coolidge to keep quiet.

Principles and prejudices often vote the same way.

An educated man is one who can't tell all he knows.

Under prohibition the men who used to kiss the bartender are now kissing their wives.

Lima Beane says the people who can do as they please don't know what to do.

So live that your wife won't feel that she could have done better by marrying that other fellow.

That old stuff to the effect that clothes do not make the man never seriously injured the clothing business.

But, of course, if clothes could make the man then second-hand clothes would make a second-hand man.

Sublime faith in this country survives even when most of the inhabitants thereof act as if they were half crazy.

Life would be uninteresting if everybody agreed with everybody. There would be no arguments.

Prohibition ought to be given as fair a trial as the bootlegger gets.

Now comes the question, for that is what a lot of the arguments amount to, should the country's laws be readjusted to fit the lawbreakers?

There is a lot of work connected with civilization. Loafers need not apply.

We have an idea that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's favorite pastime when a boy was poking sticks into the hornets' nests.

If the speech is for our side, it's a lucid appeal; if it is against us, it's a tirade.

Governor Al Smith's nomination would be equivalent to a wet plank in his party's platform.

Perhaps we spoiled our soldier boys by slapping them on the back when they left for war. We should have kicked them.

Home is where children and dogs like to be at feeding time.

We doubt if the Methodists will refuse to fight if there is another war, especially those who sing in the choir.

Bobbed hair looks good on all women under 12 years of age.

At this season the young man's fancy is to fall in love and not a life preserver within forty miles of the place where he goes down.

Because he believes everything it doesn't necessarily follow that a man is broad-minded.

Some girls argue that furs are cool. That must be the reason the polar bear wears them.

Under prohibition there is a notable falling off in the amount of gagging, hawking and spitting on the streets during the early morning hours.

During the progress of war everybody is afraid to talk peace and in time of peace nobody dares to suggest war.

A golden wedding is the achievement of two people who have mastered team work.

Only three of the twelve greatest women attended the big dinner prepared for them by the League of Women Voters. This automatically reduces the twelve greatest women to nine.

Primitive woman outstripped their modern sisters without any help from Paris.

Even if King Tut did like beer three thousand years ago that is not a good reason for amending the Volstead act to permit a man to kick his wife downstairs.

A day off would make a suitable Father's Day.

Nobody except the men who use it have anything favorable to say of tobacco.

Money talks all languages, but has to get well acquainted before it is very sociable.

Congress simply won't "whoa."

Jimmy Cox, is a logical candidate, all right, provided ability to absorb a wallop counts for anything.

Henry Ford acts like a man who feels that he could live without Shoals.

Five children in a flivver and one dog in a limousine is about the way it runs.

Now that it is settled, giving the soldiers a so-called bonus it ought to be easier to the minds of the people than it was to submit to the robberies committed against the government during the war and after.

Another strong wet argument against the Eighteenth amendment: "Turkey has turned its back on prohibition." We should follow the lead of a forward looking nation like Turkey, of course.

Successful workers are those who get joy out of the job between paydays.

World peace will come when the pacifists quit talking. They make too many people fighting mad.

Seven thousand and five hundred dollars a year is enough money to pay a congressman who couldn't earn that much out of office.

Third-Party Trouble

While an organization, the Wisconsin Conference for Progressive Action, was being formed in Madison, Wis., representatives of five railroad labor unions walked out. They had been told before the meeting that the association was to devote itself to the presidential candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette. They became suspicious that there was another game on foot. Up they rose, restored their hats to their heads and departed.

It is going to be a neat little job to hold together the various elements that are being herded in the direction of the LaFollette colors. The Farmer-Labor crowd and the Communists quarrel as naturally as taxicab drivers. The Non-Partisan leaguers feel that they have prior claims on the good will and the contributions of the farmers and are none too willing to let the Farmer-Labor party edge up to the front of the procession. The Socialists have a bone to pick with the Communists who have been ignoring the Socialist rights to certain catch phrases and doctrines. Union labor leaders who mingle with this company have to be careful to avoid alarming their rank and file which is somewhat jealous of its privilege to vote as it likes and often has resented any idea or suggestion of being handled as sheep.

LaFollette can bring these folk into the same convention and obtain their unanimous endorsement as a presidential candidate. But is doubtful if he can keep them from bickering with one another. It is doubtful that he can make them abide by a platform which he will cause to have adopted. There are bound to be defections. There will surely be loud words and threats. Suspicion is strong in these groups. It is a thing that has received extensive cultivation in the development of class consciousness. If already difficulties have arisen in the promotion of unity there will be a thousand other such difficulties before the November election.

Certain friends of LaFollette insist that he is willing to head a combination of minority parties. But the senator has not spoken. He has given not one unmistakable indication that he will cast off the last thin line which binds him to the Republican party. Unquestionably, he is hesitating. He is justified in doing so. The incident at Madison shows very clearly that though various political groups can be herded into one corral it will be a man-size job, and possibly a superman-sized job, to keep them within the fences.

Throttling a Spy System

The best thing that Attorney General Harlan F. Stone has done so far has been to abolish the spy system of the department of justice.

This system was cloaked under the name of the bureau of investigation. It was a hang-over from the Wilson administration during which government officers discovered that enormous power could be wielded by "getting things" on political opponents or enemies, "putting things over" on people unfriendly to those in control, maintaining a steady flow of secret information. Blackmail is a gentle term for some of the practices that developed through having "the greatest detective force in the world." In recent testimony at Washington it was brought out that a bootlegger was permitted to operate without interference in order that he might involve a man whom it was desired to get on the wrong side of the law. The system has never been justified by betterments in government service, advances in the national welfare, improvements in morals public or private.

The attorney general announces that the bureau of investigation will henceforth confine its labors to strictly legitimate duties. W. J. Burns will not be replaced at once. If senators, representatives or executive officers feel like hiring spies and agents provocateur they can do so out of their own pockets. It seems likely that a lot of detectives of this classification will shortly be out of jobs, at least government ones.

The spy system is a good illustration of how tempting it is for persons in power to abuse their authority. Even the conscientious find excuses for resorting to methods that have made the history of the Russian czars one of blood and terror. The senatorial investigations have served excellently in exposing an evil that might have become a menace to every cherished liberty in the republic. Attorney General Stone seems to have seen in these inquiries that which it was most necessary to destroy, most important to place among discarded practices.

Fly-Paper for Farmers

A tour that was made of grain-growing states to learn the opinions of the agriculturalists upon the McNary-Haugen bill shows that about the only place where sentiment is unanimous for the measure is among the professional farmers' friends of congress. There is no such sentiment in the west as a section.

Here are the views, much condensed, of the farmers of six states:

Illinois — "The McNary-Haugen bill is dead stuff in this state. Little interest is displayed."

Indiana—"About one out of every five (farmers) said he was for price fixing. The rest were against it or indifferent."

Iowa—"About seven out of tvery ten farmers seen were for price fixing. The farm bureaus have made an energetic campaign in this state. But even among groups that complain the most vehemently of the status of prices and buying power opinion was divided over price fixing."

Minnesota — "Sentiment is overwhelmingly for the bill."

North Dakota—"Same as Minnesota."

Wisconsin—"Few farmers excited over the measure. The bulk of sentiment seems to be against the price fixing theory."

As time goes on it is becoming more and more plain that the McNary-Haugen bill has been devised and worked for in order to make farmers believe that salvation was about to be delivered to them and that, in the persons of certain gentlemen in Washington, the farmers should behold their emancipators. The bill, in short, is a political one. It has no economic merits. It contains nothing that can convince the farmers as a class that they can derive profit or relief from it. And they are the ones who would know whether a contrivance of this kind holds out a promise for them or merely for parasitic political elements.

The Flood of Law

"The experience of man has been that too much government is as bad as too little government," said Samuel Gompers the other day in a speech at Montreal. "To strike an equal balance is the great task of all peoples and governments of today. Much of the woes and ills of the Old World may be attributed to extremes being manifested on one or the other side of the scale."

It is estimated that there are about a quarter million of laws in the United States of one character or another. This is certainly too much government. But it is not necessarily destructive or menacing to the republic. For a great many of these laws are entirely unknown to even those who are specially interested in the subject. A great many of these laws are non-enforceable because they are ridiculous and prosecutors, police magistrates and judges do not care to be involved in absurdities. Still other laws are non-enforceable by common if unvoiced agreement of the people.

The quantity production of laws is due to carelessness and ignorance on the part of legislative bodies. A Kansas legislature is said to have passed a law which directed that when trains meet at a crossing neither shall proceed until the other has passed. A law of an eastern state that has occasionally been recited as an awful example in legislation lays down commands about the use of window shades. In the first fortnight of the present congress 6,023 bills and 88 joint resolutions were introduced. It is safe to say that few of the authors of present day legislation take the trouble to see if they are duplicating laws already on the books. Not one in ten of them consider whether legal principles are observed or ignored.

Non-enforcement of useless laws amounts to their repeal, though, of course, official repeal is the treatment they should receive. We have too much government, but not yet all the evils that naturally go with such a condition. The people, lacking docility, simply will not let themselves be governed to the point where the situation breeds the germs of revolt.

The Constitution Undisturbed

At this writing the score on proposed constitutional amendments during the present session of congress stands:

Resolutions introduced—96.

Resolutions adopted—0.

Many congressmen had suggestions for the improvement of the constitution. They wanted, among other things, to amend the prohibition amendment; to arrange for popular referendums upon war, to obtain for congress the power to establish uniform marriage and divorce laws, to forbid polygamy, to give the District of Columbia congressional representation, to restrict the authority of the supreme court, to change the method of making constitutional amendments and to conscript all private property when the nation took up arms for its defense.

The child-labor amendment met with the approval of the house. The Norris resolution which proposed an amendment under which the President and congress would take office in January immediately following election got past the senate. This is as far as any of the proposals have gone. The rest have died, usually within a few hours after their authors had given them to the world.

This has been the usual history of proposed amendments. Congressmen have a great liking for them when on the stump. They care little for them in Washington. At least they will not fight for their ideas. They will not go through with the long process between the introduction of the resolutions and the final passage, a good deal of persuasive argument and vote-trading.

So far as this congress is concerned it seems altogether probable that the constitution will remain as it was last December.

If Americans don't quit saving money and buying homes the communists will have no more chance than a rabbit of getting a foothold in this country.

Professional beggars study human nature for the purpose of taking advantage of its weaknesses.

A good many people seem to think that breaking the law with impunity is a personal triumph.

The way to get rid of a bad habit is to let it die of neglect.

ACROSS GREECE BY AUTO

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Among Farmers in Land of Classics

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Carpenter's World Travels, Copyright 1924

ACROSS Greece by motor! Flying out of Athens at 25 miles an hour! Speeding up as we pass the Acropolis, and defying the motor cops as we dash through the suburbs and make our way under the shadow of Mount Parnassus into a succession of cultivated valleys! Going at full speed round the Bay of Eleusis, where the goddess gave the first seed corn to man and taught him the art of husbandry! Slowing down a bit as we travel in the footsteps of Socrates and Demosthenes, and then crossing that ancient sea known as Lake Kopais, which, by a great drainage project, has become a vast expanse of tobacco and cotton! These are some of the experiences I have had this last week.

I took an automobile at Athens and motored across the country to Delphi, the headquarters of the Sun God of Apollo, and the famous oracle where he voiced his decrees for man. I skirted the Bay of Corinth among the scenes of St. Paul who lived there for a year or so after his great sermon on Mars Hill in Athens, and went into second as I climber the steep sides of Parnassus. I got some gasoline at Amphissa, where Philip II of Macedonia made a stay in his conquest of Greece, and changed one of my front tires in ancient Thebes, the home of Pindar, the poet. I asked about Pindar, but the modern Greeks could not show me the site of his birthplace, and I looked in vain for any remains of the Sphinx of the Theban republic that vied with Sparta and Athens in the Greece of the past. I could find no traditions of the town when Alexander the Great burned it several hundred years before Christ, killing 6,000 of its people and dragging 30,000 off into captivity. My guide was a Greek who had come from America. He had worked in the woods of Oregon and swore like a lumberjack. He knew all about Seattle and Portland.

The Thebes of today has only a few thousand people. There are great trees which shade the main thoroughfare, and under them I saw piles of vegetables, baskets of grain, and other farm produce, including big, green watermelons by scores, fresh from the fields. The people work out in the street, and cobblers are sewing and pegging at making shoes under the trees.

The country surrounding Thebes has excellent soil and this is a fair sample of what one finds in the plains and valleys. I had always imagined that Greece was all mountains, with farms, perhaps, in the wedge-shaped crevices where the hills came together. This and other motor car trips have given me a different idea. Much of the country consists of broad, flat valleys, with here and there plains of considerable size. About one-fifth of old Greece, or one acre in five, is under cultivation, and there are millions of acres covered with olives and vineyards.

In the Olive Groves.

The chief fruit tree one sees in motoring over the country is the olive. It is everywhere, and no place does it grow better than here. The trees live forever, and the Greeks have a saying that if you would plant for yourself only you may set out grapevines. If you would plant for your children, you must choose the fig tree; but if you would plant for your great-grandchildren, the olive is the only thing that will do. There are, all together 33 different varieties of olive trees, and of these 30 grow well in Greece.

The trees are raised largely for their oil. There are seasons when the output is 12,000,000 gallons, and the exports sometimes reach $3,000,000 a year. More than 700,000 acres of such orchards are under cultivation.

The crop varies according to the soil and the season. Some lands are better than others, and, like our apple, the olive has its off years when the product is lean. The man who gets two good crops out of five does well.

I was once here during the harvest. It lasts for weeks, and the women and children do much of the work. On the island of Crete the olive harvest is the gayest time of the year, for the girls then have more freedom and lovemaking goes on. Some of the olives are picked green for pickling, but those used for oil are generally shaken or beaten from the branches, falling upon cloths laid under the trees. The workers are often paid in kind, about two-sevenths of the oil going to them.

Cultivating the Trees.

In my ride around Parnassus and over to Corinth and other places about Greece, I have seen many groves of these low, squatty trees. They look ragged and gnarly, each having a rough, silvery gray trunk with a huge, wide-branching brush on the top. The trees are carefully trimmed and are cultivated with the plow and the hoe. Often the groves are irrigated. The estates are of different sizes. Some of the farms have but few olives, and then one rides into a valley where there are thousands of trees. Leaning out from the motor car you look on through the ragged silver trunks that seem to have been cast in a white metal from a roughly made gold. The leaves are pale green and, like all of the vegetation of this limestone land, they are almost always covered with dust.

The dust is characteristic of Greece. The same sort of limestone rock as that from which the ancient statues were made is found cropping out here and there over the country. This rock forms the road metal, and it grinds up into a dust as fine as flour and of almost the same color. The trees become covered with it. The grass and flowers are sprinkled with frosted silver, and one's face soon looks like that of a miller. The first sight you meet in a town is the bootblack, ready to wipe off your shoes. The whole country has a dusty look, and every automobile raises a cloud which trails behind it like the smoke of a locomotive.

The roads of Greece are comparatively good, but they are so white and glaring in the bright sunlight that in motoring I always keep on my goggles, and so dusty that I wear one of the long linen dusters so common in our country a generation ago. Many of the roads show good engineering. They climb the mountains, zigzagging this way and that and making great loops as they wind their way round the hills. Some of them were made for military purposes and not a few have carried the armies of centuries, dating back to those of Alexander the Great and Philip of Macedon.

How They Farm.

Riding over Greece one sees how slowly the new tramps on the heels of the old. Here and there on the large estates one notices farm machinery, and in Lake Kopais much of the cultivation is of a scientific nature, but in the smaller valleys and almost everywhere in Greece the soil is tilled as it was in the days of Homer. The same sort of plow is used as those carved on the temples, and the grain is still cut with the sickle and bound by hand. Thrashing is done by driving horses and oxen over the grain, and also by flails. The women and children winnow the grain by throwing it into the air. Much of the harvesting is done by the women, and the Greek maidens of today in their picturesque costumes, as they labor in the fields, are quite as handsome as they were when Socrates taught philosophy and Demosthenes practiced speaking with pebbles in his mouth.

Most of the plowing is done by oxen, and the crops are usually carried from the fields on the backs of farm animals. As I rode across the basin of Lake Kopais I was stopped often by donkeys and mules bringing in corn. Each had three corn shocks fastened to either side by ropes which went over the back and under the belly, and as it walked between them it looked as though the corn field was going off upon legs. Horses, donkeys and mules in Greece have the place that is taken by women in Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. They do much of the freighting and one meets caravans of such animals loaded with grain in bags on their backs, or with other produce in panniers. The women sometimes ride on the loads and sometimes they walk behind, driving the donkeys. It is surprising how much farm stuff is carried by mules. Much of the firewood is transported that way, huge bundles of roots and branches, ten times as big as the animals who carry them, being carried that way. Now and then a donkey, so loaded, became frightened at my motor car and galloped off the road into the ditch, his burden sometimes slipping and throwing him down.

How the Farmers Live.

In this trip I saw many of the homes of the farmers. They live in villages and go out into the fields to work. During the summer many of them sleep out of doors. Their houses are small and mean in comparison with the homes of the peasants of Germany or France. They are often wretched huts of one story with the windows unglazed, and without chimneys. The floors are of stone and often an open fire is used for cooking. There is almost no furniture to speak of and there are no modern conveniences in the house or out. The family washing is usually carried to the streams, although in Thebes there are municipal washtubs of concrete, fed by cold water. The women stand out in the street as they launder their clothes.

Notwithstanding the meanness of the homes, considerable house industries are carried on in them. Many of the peasants spin and weave all the wool, flax and cotton needed for their clothing. The women cut out the clothes and make them. The looms are very primitive, and in some parts of Greece they have little hand cotton gins which separate the fibers from the seeds. They dye their cloth in bright colors and often spin it out in the courtyard or street. Some of the woolen cloth made is beautiful. The same is true of the silks.

What the People Eat.

The diet of the Greeks is of the simplest possible nature. In Athens or other cities of size one may get the same food he would find in any European city, but out in the country the people eat very little meat, and goat's cheese and dried olives largely take its place. They eat bread and vegetables, and they all drink more or less wine. Olive oil takes the place of butter and is eaten upon everything. Beef is practically unknown to the farmers. Easter is the Great Thanksgiving Day, when roast lamb takes the place of our turkey. One of the delicious dishes often served, is pilaff, a stew of rice and chicken, with raisins sometimes mixed in. The country is as famous for the honey as in ancient times when that of Hymettus was prized throughout the classical world. All Greek honey has a fine flavor, supposed to come from the thyme which grows everywhere. An American woman who has made a fortune in bee-keeping in the United States has recently made a tour of Greece. She understands all about the flowers that produce honey, and she tells me there is no land upon earth that has so many as this. She has found 50 different varieties of blossoms in a tramp of one day, and says that each contains honey. She thinks Greece is especially fitted for bee farming and that it might supply the honey of Europe if it had apiaries handled after modern methods. As it is now, the hives are mere baskets, plastered with mud, and the bees are smoked out when the honey is taken. Many are killed and the comb is so rudely removed that most of the honey must be pressed out and strained for the market.

Fortunes in Currants.

Greece is a land of fine fruits. It has oranges, lemons and figs, and peaches as rosy as the Elbertas of Georgia. The melons would make a darky's mouth water, and the white grapes are as large and delicious as those of Malaga.

The chief money crop, however, comes from a grape the size of a marrowfat pea. It is so small that it is known as a currant. Indeed the word "currant" comes from the grape. It is raised largely about Corinth, and from there westward to the sea. The city of Corinth, at the time of Christ, was about as big as Boston is now. The grapes were shipped there for sale and thus got the name of Corinth grapes or currant grapes. Today the chief shipments are made from Patras, a little port farther west.

It is hard to estimate the richness of that part of Greece and the possible extent of the vineyards. I have traveled over the country and made snapshots of the people. The soil is of a reddish brown which shines like velvet under the rays of the sun. I rode for miles through the vineyards of low vines which are cut back from year to year. In the winter they are nothing but stumps as thick as my leg and as high as my knee. They put out new sprouts every year and in summer are one bed of green. There are several hundred thousand acres of vines and the yield in good seasons is almost 200,000,000 tons. Of late the product has been so great that the exporters have tried to restrict the area to keep up the prices. Within the past year more than 6,000 acres of vines were rooted up for this purpose.

The currant grape is seedless and as sweet as sugar. It is sold as a raisin, being used all over the world for cakes and puddings. The currants can be bought in almost every grocery store and in some years we take as much as 20,000,000 pounds. The cultivation is carried on by peasant proprietors and there are something like 60,000 vineyards. All of the work is done by hand. In January the roots of the vines are uncovered so that they can get air, and the soil about is piled up in heaps that it may become permeated with oxygen. When the buds begin to appear on the stems, and the green shoots are about a foot long, the soil is again leveled. This is in March. After the blossoms have fallen, the bark is so cut that the sap does not run down the stem but goes into the fruit, increasing its size and quality. The grapes are gathered about the end of July, carried to the drying grounds, and spread out in the sun. After that they are picked from the stems, cleaned and sorted, and shipped to the markets. The business is profitable, good grape land often selling for $500 an acre.

Among the Farmers.

I wish I could lift up a half-dozen of farmers from the back districts of Greece, by the napes of their necks, and drop them down into the heart of St. Louis or Boston. In their Sunday dress one could hardly tell whether they were women or men, except by the beards of the latter. The men seem clad for the stage rather than for the field, and they might pass as ballet dancers. They wear knee breeches and leggings, above which are several short white skirts which stand out from the body like those of the maid in the flesh-colored tights who dances on the horse in the circus. Reaching to the waist and covering the shoulders and arms is a vest, richly embroidered, and a fez cap tops the outfit. Their shoes, of red leather, turn up at the toes like old-fashioned skates, and have fat red woolen tassels at the tips.

The costumes of the Greek country women vary according to the locality. Their dresses are usually flowing and they look well on the long legged maidens. A common field gown is of linen homespun, falling from the neck almost to the feet. Over this is worn a sleeveless sacque of white wool which reaches to the thighs. The headgear is a knit or felt cap of bright red, or perhaps a gay colored handkerchief.

These girls are uniformly straight, due largely to the heavy burdens which they wear on their heads. They are intelligent, industrious and thrifty, and they add to the earnings of the farm by the industries they carry on in their homes. Every girl is expected to spin, weave and embroider her own wedding gown, which has a linen skirt loaded with silk. There is so much silk decoration on some of the gowns that it alone weighs one or two pounds.

Washing Clothes in Greece

—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE peasant women in Greece usually carry the family washing to the streams, but in Thebes there are municipal washtubs of concrete, fed by cold water. The women stand in the street while they wash their clothes.

ABE MARTIN

Ever' day seems t' open up some new avenue for women.

What we like about orators that speak from manuscripts is that they never have t' reach fer a word.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Criminals

I HOLD no brief for Charles H. Chief, I don't admire his ways; he drove too fast, was pinched at last and drew down 30 days. I hear him yell within his cell, against the prison walls of granite red he beats his head—and he deserves it all. But there are times when speeders' crimes look mighty cheap and vain; so many crooks are loose, gadzooks, to reap upholy gain. So many beats, so many cheats—with them the town is rank; they get by fraud the widow's wad, the orphan's savings bank. So many schemes, all built on dreams, to get the sucker's kale; the fakers sell the oilless well, and seldom go to jail. By sinful wile they get our pile and rich and richer wax; and grafters rob the heartsick swab who sweats to pay the tax. The men of trick who sell gold bricks in limousines recline, and sip long drinks, in which ice clinks, beneath their tree and vine. But Charles H. Chief is plunged in grief, his life seems sad and sour; he pushed his wain along the lane at forty miles an hour. He did not maim a man or dame, no sort of harm befell; but cops were there and by the hair they dragged him to a cell. I don't defend my speeding friend, he's properly in jail; the erring goop must take his soup, and justice must prevail.

Copyright, 1924, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Heredity and Environment

"Mingle," said he, "the weak and strong,
And give no heed to breed or birth;
The lusty pull the frail along,
Environment produces worth."
And I had argued as we sat,
So grave a question to discuss,
That Nature deeper goes than that,
Our children's future lies with us.

"Out of a cabin Lincoln came,"
Said he, "a child of lowly birth,
And many a son of greater fame
Has been a curse upon the earth.
'Tis not heredity that shapes
The lives of men—the twig that's bent
Will grow to strength if it escapes
Its pitiful environment."

I answered him: "If that be true,
Within a bed of roses fair
Suppose, tomorrow morning, you
Plant just one ugly thistle there.
Though all its summer days are spent
Where blossoms all their beauty spill,
Despite its rich environment
That thing will be a thistle still."

Perhaps environment does much
To shape our lives upon the earth,
But beauty has no power to touch
The life which knows it not at birth.
That which shall make the child grow strong,
Courageously the years to live,
To choose the right and spurn the wrong,
Only its parentage can give.

(Copyright, 1924, by Edgar A. Guest)

VARIETIES

Coats of rats become [illegible] the rats are fed a large amount [illegible] protein.

The first postoffice [illegible] States was established [illegible] years ago.

Twelve million [illegible] India during the in[illegible] of 1918-19.

The low price of [illegible] China has prevented [illegible] gasoline motors.

Durham is now th[illegible] county in which the [illegible] outnumber the men.

A paper that can [illegible] printing and will not [illegible] being manufactured.

Figg, an Englishm[illegible] the first boxing ring [illegible] road theater in 1720.

The United States h[illegible] more water power tha[illegible] country in the world.

Roman politicians [illegible] time used to bathe wi[illegible] in public bathhouses.

Five and a half milli[illegible] wood are used in this [illegible] nually to make paper.

Cockroaches are fond of [illegible] dextrin, flour or casein [illegible] for cloth bookbindings.

"Sandiness" in ice [illegible] caused by the crysta[illegible] coarse, grainy milk-sug[illegible]

Employes of trades[illegible] wear [illegible] employers' [illegible] in the backs of their co[illegible]

There are 22,000 ante[illegible] 16 western states of [illegible] according to a recent c[illegible]

Frans Halz, the famo[illegible] painter, died at the age [illegible] lic charge for the last tw[illegible] his life.

During the last year [illegible] sels received bearings [illegible] compass radio stations [illegible] by the navy.

The United States depa[illegible] agriculture has just pro[illegible] tion picture of the hidden [illegible] seed potatoes.

The importation and exp[illegible] of narcotics and poisonou[illegible] have been made a Peruvia[illegible] ment monopoly.

Backwater fever, a dangerous tropical disease, and severe [illegible] of maligant malaria, are now [illegible] lieved to be identical.

A California architect re[illegible] new hard plaster in favor of the [illegible] soft variety in order to [illegible] echoes in auditoriums.

Cotton growing in Uganda has de[illegible] veloped in 20 years from a[illegible] known crop to one yielding [illegible] than 90,000 bales a year.

Nearly 200 women carpenters, as shown by the latest United States census, give the lie to the myth that a woman can not drive a na[illegible]

A new instrument known as the electric telemeter records [illegible] produced in bridges by trains [illegible] motor trucks passing over them.

To explore Great Britain th[illegible] oughly by motoring over its [illegible] length of highways would take 1,7[illegible] days traveling at 100 miles a day.

The River Shannon is the large[illegible] and longest river in the Irish Free State and is navigable for [illegible] miles for all classes of ocean-going ships.

Arsenic has been found in appre[illegible] ciable quantities in all organs of the human body, increasing in amount with the age of the persons exam[illegible] ined.

The importation of artificial silk into Turkey is now prohibited. This has been designed to assist in [illegible] rehabilitation of the Broussa silk industry.

Although primitive water wheels are still used in China and Japan more than 75 per cent of the [illegible] are equipped with power grinding machinery.

A camera that takes 250 pictures a second was recently developed [illegible] the United States bureau of stand[illegible] ards to study the flight of pro[illegible] from big guns.

Bureau of standard dyes are test ed without actually dyeing cloth by measuring with a spectrophotometer the light which passes through a so[illegible] lution of the dye.

Water is said to have become more expensive than wine in Budapest, Hungary, because of the special water taxes imposed to increase the city's income.

The oldest original lighthouse in the United States is that at the tip end of Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York harbor. It was first lighted June 11, 1764.

The oldest existing commercial corporation in the world is the Great Copper Mountain Mining company in Sweden, which will celebrate it 700th anniversary in 1925.

The largest silver nugget on record, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, is a 3[illegible] 600-pound mass, 75 per cent pure silver, from a Mexican mine.

On account of the increased use of electricity for illumination, many incandescent gas mantle factories [illegible] the United States have turned the[illegible] attention to other forms of produc[illegible] tion.

The Chinese "tree of heaven," or ailanthus, rapidly becoming a w[illegible] menace in Pennsylvania and New York, produces a high yield of pulp wood suitable for making [illegible] paper.

Paper, old clothes, sacking and other inflammable materials are made into felt and combined w[illegible] asphalt and minerals in such a w[illegible] as to produce fireproof sheeting and shingles.

One woman in London has made good as an electrical contractor, has placed electric plants in numero[illegible] country houses, and is now workin[illegible] on large illuminated signs in the metropolis.

A great irrigation project invol[illegible] ing the storage of 80,000,000,000 cubic feet of water has been planned in southern India. The water will be taken from the Cauvery rive[illegible] and distributed to 300,000 acres.

Rochester, N. Y., is credited with taking the lead years ago in com[illegible] peling motor vehicles to be equipped with head and tail lights. An ordi[illegible] nance passed in 1901 also required a bell or gong with which to warn pe[illegible] destrians.

Chaulmoogra trees have been planted in the state of Morelos [illegible] the Mexican department of agricul[illegible] ture with the expectation that in the future they will furnish an adeq[illegible] supply of chaulmoogra oil for the treatment of Mexican lepers.

The final memorandum of the peanut crop of 1923-24 showed [illegible] area of 2,721,000 acres, as compared with 2,633,000 acres last year, or a[illegible] increase of 4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 1,078,000 tons as against 1,236,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 13 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

CHILD LABOR

[illegible] HOLDEN.

[illegible] little children [illegible] and not work. [illegible] little dimpled [illegible] all kinds of [illegible] labor laws of [illegible] are children [illegible] employed but [illegible] under 10 [illegible] as young as [illegible]

[illegible] of this, not [illegible] for money [illegible] is the reason [illegible] for playing [illegible] are forced to [illegible] of the laws. [illegible] unhappi- [illegible] as much as [illegible] the little [illegible] childhood days in [illegible] parents may [illegible]

[illegible] child welfare [illegible] but they are [illegible] revelations [illegible] of many who [illegible] depths to which [illegible] fallen. One [illegible] she found a [illegible] pulling apart [illegible] of arti- [illegible] many other chil- [illegible] engaged in [illegible]

[illegible] almost 80 per [illegible] so employed [illegible] 35 per cent [illegible] Stop and think. [illegible] year-old tot [illegible] fills the house [illegible] whose tiny feet [illegible] yard and whose [illegible] busily engaged [illegible] imagine your [illegible] engaged in [illegible] all for greed.

[illegible] little tots are not [illegible] to perform this [illegible] too stringent to [illegible] practiced. Their [illegible] factory but the [illegible] their work at [illegible] work is unneces- [illegible] the greedy parents [illegible] it's up to the [illegible] the family would [illegible] workers claim [illegible] stuff' and that [illegible] support anybody. [illegible] little more money [illegible] parents.

[illegible] of the kind describ- [illegible] Such attendance is compulsory and no parent, no matter how greedy, can keep them at home. But after school they are forced to work. The pleasure of romping with other children is not for them. Their lot is labor.

These child laborers are easily detected by the marks on their hands and by the fact that they often fall asleep in school. At recess they go to their homes and work, grabbing a piece of bread to eat on the street on their way back to school.

These children have dolls and toys but these dolls and toys are not for them to play with. They are for someone else. The child workers make them and their parents sell them for the money they must have at any cost, even at the cost of the health of the little boy or girl who has to call them father and mother.

In many cases children have been known to refuse to obey their parents. The latter then used force and the children were severely punished because they would rather play than work.

It is too bad that some awful punishment cannot be inflicted upon the unnatural parent who would step so low as to compel a child under 14 years old to perform such drudgery as this. Such parents are unnatural for it is hard to believe that a human being could do these things. Yet they are done and little lives are made sad and the health of little bodies is ruined by cruel parents whose greed for money chases every human and kind thought from their so-called minds.

We boast of our advanced civilization, of our wondrous inventions which have conquered land, sea and air. We boast of our institutions of learning, of our scientists, of our writers of literature and our skilled artisans. We boast of this and that and all the time we are harboring people within our midst whose craving for the dollar is so great that they will do anything to obtain more and more dollars.

We are an enlightened people perhaps but we have many things to be ashamed of and one of the worst of these is the condition that allows children of tender years to work in the manner these child welfare workers report. Let these parents be forced to turn into human beings if it is possible to reform such beasts, for they are cruel, inhuman beasts.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TOURING

[illegible] tatting, the thought [illegible] through my head as it [illegible] to write to the cousins [illegible] know well we like the [illegible]

[illegible] were you ever a [illegible] or more from home [illegible] and anxious to [illegible] welcome all the [illegible] Why, it seems so [illegible] want to hop out of [illegible] shake hands with [illegible] that tell how many [illegible] go.

[illegible] 1,500-mile trip by [illegible] hope to take a [illegible] In making this [illegible] beautiful scenery [illegible] some fine coun- [illegible] blue grass section [illegible] We camped Christmas [illegible] Lincoln homestead; [illegible] of the log cabin [illegible] Farther on we [illegible] brick mansion on [illegible] Bardstown, Ky., [illegible] Kentucky Home" [illegible] Stephen Foster Col- [illegible]

[illegible] pleasure of cooking [illegible] fresh from the [illegible] also saw them [illegible] hundreds of pounds [illegible] and canned. I [illegible] shrimp better it [illegible] so much like the [illegible] we find in the gar- [illegible] oranges and [illegible] besides [illegible] things. We sure- [illegible] the sunny south. [illegible] the historic city [illegible] saw some of the [illegible] We crossed many im- [illegible] Some of them we [illegible] over; others were [illegible] collected, but most [illegible]

[illegible] John, the best [illegible] home. Our [illegible] the Blade some [illegible] we decided to "line [illegible] Martha, that paper [illegible] like a letter from [illegible] friend. We like [illegible] to cover, especially the [illegible] A. P. Sandles, and [illegible] Martha. We would [illegible] old song, "Absence [illegible] Grow Fonder." [illegible] put in a request for [illegible] Martha? I enjoy the poems, [illegible] interesting letters. I [illegible] has become of Hon- [illegible] and many other old- [illegible] Please don't be back- [illegible] coming forward; we all [illegible] your letters.

[illegible] on a farm several miles [illegible] but we do not mind it. [illegible] winter we lay in a supply, and [illegible] summer we can hop in the auto [illegible] go to town in a few minutes. Of course, we don't get to a picture [illegible] very often, but there are plenty of "movies" on the farm if one is interested in farm animals. If you don't believe it just go to the farm and watch the horses play when they are let loose to exercise, and the young calves are anything but still, saying nothing of the pigs or pups or kittens as they gambol about. I enjoy this kind of a show. It contains no farce. My little nephew calls me—Key-O.

FARM ADVANTAGES

I have been thinking of writing ever since L. C. W. of Ohio asked to have the merits of the city and country discussed in the letters. I have been considering that subject ever since I read Snifske's letter.

I have lived in both places, and while the city life is sometimes more exciting, I like the country best. Snifske spoke of the advantage the city child has in the good schools, but did you ever think of the things the country child can learn outdoors? Ask a city child how he would feed and take care of a little calf if its mother should die when it is small, or what he would do if he had a flock of chickens and a disease broke out, killing first one and then the other. How would he prevent the disease from spreading to the rest of the flock and how would he treat the sick fowls?

The country child is brought up to know such things without ever knowing that he is learning things of which the city child is entirely ignorant. The city child spends most of his leisure time attending the movies, an amusement which is very entertaining, but quite unwholesome for his young mind.

The child who is raised on a farm usually works under the watch of his parents who teach him to work fast and do it well. On the other hand, the city child who works does so with other boys and girls under a boss who cares nothing about his future. He learns to shirk and keep out of the sight of the boss as much as possible. The result is that the country child is more efficient in every way. If he goes to the city to work after spending his younger days on the farm he is ridiculed by his fellow workers for that very efficiency which is a necessity on the farm.

If he tries to hurry he is accused of trying to land a superintendent's job. If he tries to do the right thing he is called a Sunday school boy, which seems to mean the most degrading type of person. Not only the working class, but also the educated men and women who have spent their lives in the city are quite ignorant of many things, and teach very ridiculous things to the younger ones.

I am acquainted with a high school professor who told his class that the average farmer could do all of his summer's work in 38 days if he weren't so lazy. The majority of our presidents spent their boyhood days on the farm and completed their educations in the city. This gave them knowledge of both the country and the city life and equipped them for their duties. They possessed a better understanding of what both the city and the country needed. Three cheers for the country.—Mick of Michigan.

NATURE'S SCHOOLHOUSE

A short distance east of the Elk's Eye river, over a low pass between the hills there is a beautiful little valley which opens out to the river some distance below. This little valley is not more than a dozen rods wide and borders a small creek of unfailing water. The hills shelter it from storms from north and west, and it is first to turn green in the spring and last to show the sear and yellow leaf in the fall. As spring advances the sod is almost entirely covered with daisies.

At one time this valley was a sugar camp and a few of the trees remain. It is said that the pioneers would bury their apples in the fall and wait for sugar-making to make their apple butter and preserves. Further up the valley, shaded by trees of the original forest, stands the "Little Red Schoolhouse" of the district. Although easy of access, this house is not near any public highway.

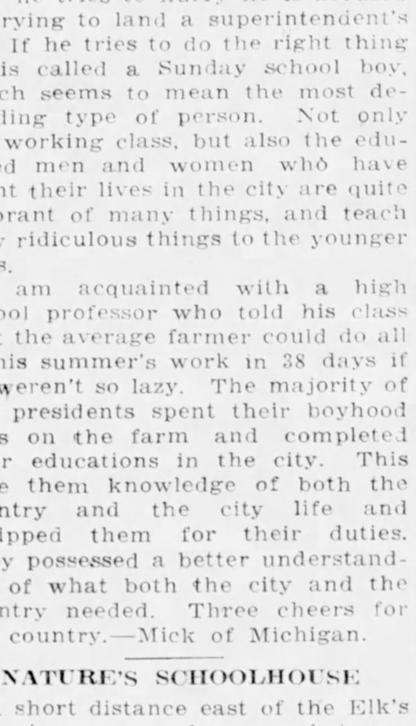
The hill on the southern side of the schoolhouse is a steep slope affording a fine place for tobogganing in winter. A stone dam across the creek backs up the water and makes a small skating rink. The hill on the northern side is abrupt and steep, numerous rocks jutting out, under which wild animals burrow and make their winter homes. A small boy digging for a skunk said he found skunks, rabbits and groundhogs roosting in the same hole.

You may think it an odd place for a schoolhouse, but it is a wonderful location. It is right next to nature, a paradise for birds, wild flowers, mosses, ferns, trees, wild grapes, colored leaves in autumn and hollows full of dead leaves where the children can romp and play.

The trees full of birds, squirrels swinging from branch to branch and small wild animals playing about the rocks on the hillsides do not detract the attention of the pupils from their studies half as much as some mysterious pageant passing along the public highway.—J. S. of Ohio.

Child-birth

WHEN the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:



"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used 'Mother's Friend' and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes." Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-75, Atlanta, Ga., for a free illustrated book containing information every expectant mother should have. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all drug stores.

What Others Say

Whatever we are doing, we can not be pleasing God if we are not happy ourselves.—John Ruskin.

High hearts are never long without hearing some new call, some distant clarion of God.—J. Martineau.

We ought not to be weary of doing little things for the love of God, who regards not the greatness of the work, but the love with which it is performed.—Brother Lawrence.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.—Confucius.

A garden is a lovesome thing,
God wot!
Rose plot
Fringed pool,
Fern'd grot—
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God! in gardens when the eve
is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign;
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.
—Thomas Edward Brown.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Everybody is glad at our home because Papa sold the house the other day. A young fellow who isn't married, but expects to be that way soon, came and bought it right off the bat, and he paid all cash for it, too, which made Papa gladder than he would have been ordinarily. Mamma got glad, too, and she hugged Papa when he told her the man was going to buy the house. Then she began to cry and say she hated to leave it and Papa looked at her funny and went outdoors to take a walk.

Mamma then began to worry about getting another home and her and Papa have made a date to go out to look for another house to buy. Papa told her to go alone with a real estate fellow and then if she found something to suit he would look at it and see if it suited him, though he said it didn't make much difference, cause Mamma was the head of the family, or thought she was. Mamma told Papa he was just trying to get out of looking at houses, but he said he wasn't, but he would get tired of telling people he didn't want their houses.

Mamma said she was going out to look for one right away and called up a bunch of real estate men and made enough dates to keep her away from home for a month. When she told Papa this he said she ought to be happy to be able to gad so often.

Mamma came back from her first trip mad. She was mad at the real estate agent cause he tried to sell her a bungalow when she wanted a two-story house. The man told her the bungalow was cute, and she said it was, but you had to sit in the kitchen to eat dinner off the table in the dining room. She had looked at other houses, but they was all wrong in some way. One of them didn't have no furnace and another had too many windows which, Mamma said, the neighbors could look in.

She said one house was all right, but it didn't have no breakfast room and we wouldn't have no place to eat breakfast without one. I says we ain't got none now in this house, and Papa said we didn't need one either here or in a new one, cause he didn't care nothing about eating in it, and Mamma always ate breakfast in her bedroom. If any of you cousins has got a house for sale please have a breakfast room in it or Mamma won't buy it.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Baked Fish.

Clean fish, sprinkle with salt inside and out, stuff and sew; cut diagonal gashes and insert narrow strips of fat salt pork; place on a fish sheet, sprinkle with salt and pepper; brush with melted butter; dredge with flour; place around fish bits of salt pork; bake in a hot oven for one hour, basting every 10 minutes, as soon as fat is tried out; garnish with slices of lemon and parsley.

Stuffing for Fish.

Half cup cracker crumbs, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-half cup stale bread crumbs, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, one-fourth cup melted butter, few drops onion juice, one-fourth cup hot water. Mix ingredients in order given.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.

Use butter the size of a walnut and one-half cup of sugar creamed together, one egg well beaten and added to the butter and sugar, one-half cup of milk, one cup of flour sifted with one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder. Add last two squares of melted chocolate, one-half teaspoon of vanilla. Steam one and one-half hours. Serve with whipped cream.

Tomato and Watercress Salad.

Peel and chill three large tomatoes, slice into strips one-third inch thick; arrange on a lettuce leaf to represent lattice work and fill in spaces with watercress. Serve with French dressing.

Orange Marmalade Sandwiches.

Beat cream cheese with a little butter or cream until soft and smooth enough to spread. Have ready thin slices of nut bread, spread with cheese and put together with orange marmalade.

Tiny Girl Is Big Orator

Eleanor Huber

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ALTHOUGH the smallest entrant, being only four and one-half feet tall, Miss Eleanor Huber of Louisville, Ky., 17 years old, representing the Courier-Journal, was big enough to debate thousands of others in the central states in a national oratorical contest. She will be one of those to speak before President Coolidge and members of the United States supreme court at Washington on June 6 in the finals.

BOYS AND GIRLS

GO TO SCHOOL

I think an education is what every one should try to gain in order to be successful later in life. Some people do not see the need of having an education until it is too late. I have been going to school from the time I was seven years old, and I think I shall continue for a while. I will be 16 years old soon.

At this age and even before so many boys and girls leave school. Last year I received my diploma from the common schools. Unless it is really necessary one should never leave school until he is sure he has gained enough knowledge.

Why don't some of the cousins who live in the southern states write? We would be glad to know something of the work or industry of your own states. West Virginia is classed among the farming states.

I live in the country and think it is the only and best place in which to live. People who are thinking of going to the city should read J. W. B.'s letter which appeared on this page recently. He argues for country life. If we live in the country we are sure the air we breathe is pure.—Iva Dotson of W. Va.

GRANDMOTHER IS 88

I hope Mr. W. B. is asleep so he won't see me. I live in Tennessee on the Cumberland plateau, and it is just like summer as I write this letter. This is an excellent farming district. A creek that runs near my home is a pretty place in the summer. I enjoy going fishing there.

My grandmother lives with us. She is 88 years old and won't wear a dress that hasn't 10 yards of goods in it. She wears a bonnet and chews and smokes tobacco. She surely likes the old fashions. She can tell about Indians and the wars of long ago. I don't like to see anyone so old-fashioned nowadays.

I belong to the Baptist church and try to live a Christian life.—Black Eyes of Tenn.

WORLD NO WORSE

I believe I see that greedy old W. B. over there enjoying a bad attack of indigestion all because he devoured my other letter in its entirety. Can't the cousins stop this discussion of bobbed hair and flappers? I've heard so much about those subjects I am getting tired.

I have an uncle who is over 80 years old. He is a very optimistic old gentleman and knows many interesting things. He has been a keen observer of everything that has occurred, and he says that he can't see that the world and the young people are any worse today than they have ever been. Each generation is inclined to think that the younger one is the worst that has ever existed.

Butterfly Blue of W. Va. asks who was called the "father of the constitution." James Madison, our fourth president, bore that title. I am 18 years old and graduated from high school last May. Since then I've been at home. Au revoir.—Cootie of Ohio.

LIKES TO HOE CORN

Will you let a stranger in your circle? I have been a silent reader for a long time, as my mother has taken the paper since I was small. I am a school girl living on a farm in Virginia, and of course I think it is the best state. My father has two horses and my brother one, so I have many good times riding the horses.

I wonder how many of the cousins ever hoed corn? I like to hoe corn and help cook and take care of chickens and turkeys. I have bobbed hair, but please don't call me a flapper, for I had to have it bobbed because there was not much of it. I don't mind seeing girls under 18 with bobbed hair. I don't believe in rouge or lipstick, but of course, it's all right in some cases.

Hoosier Violet, come again. I agree with you about styles. I promised I wouldn't stay long, so I will quit for the present.—Brown-eyed Bob.

FEELS HAPPY

Ding a ling! Hello there, Aunt Martha and the cousins. Won't you accept a newscomer? I can see Mr. W. B.'s greedy eyes looking at me, but as this is my first time, I hope to escape him.

My favorite authors are Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. L. T. Meale, Edgar Allan Poe and several others. Spring is here and I can hear the birds singing. It makes me feel happy. I enjoy Jimmy's letters very much. Write every week, Jimmy.—Bobby of W. Va.

SPRINGTIME

Will you allow another country cousin in your happy circle? I have been a silent reader for some time and have found much to interest me in these columns. This is the best time of the year now, for spring is here and summer is not far away.

Spring bids us all to be happy. We can wander over hills and fields and sit beside rippling streams and rejoice in the sunshine. How many have sat upon the banks of a flowing river and listened to its murmurings, the beautiful and sad stories it has to tell about what it has seen in its journey from the mountain to the sea?

I am a lover of all nature and of all things beautiful such as the changing of the skies during a big storm in summer.—Dancing Sunbeam of Ohio.

Doubling Candlelight

Convenient electricity notwithstanding many of us still cling to our love for the soft glow of candlelight. We find it easier on our eyes and decidedly more picturesque.

It must be admitted, however, that candles do not always furnish an adequate amount of illumination. It takes a good many of them to light a room as well as is done by even a single electric bulb —and a dozen or so candles take a good deal of looking after.

A simple suggestion for doubling the lighting power of a candle is where the holding sconce is so placed that each flame is reflected in a mirror whence the light rays are projected directly into the room instead of being lost against the background of the wall. Quite apart from the increase of actual illumination, the decorative effect of such an arrangement is well worth while.

Chat With Cousins

Moving day is usually a big day in the history of a family. All is in a turmoil on moving day. The odds and ends which have been left till the last because they are always in use must be packed in time for the moving men to come and carry away to the new home. The week preceding the big day is a busy period, as the housewife must go through the house from attic to cellar, stowing away this and that and discarding many things which have accumulated in the past years.

The family that moves often usually has fewer odds and ends to transport than the one which has been installed in one house for five or ten years. The more often a family moves the easier it is. Most houses are like the old-fashioned pigeon-holed desks. As time passes and many things are accumulated, to outlive their usefulness, they are stowed away in some nook or cranny because the owner believes it wasteful to discard them altogether.

Many things of no use any more are saved by storing away in the cellar or attic or closet. They take up a good deal of room but the owner thinks that throwing them away would be wasteful. So they are stored and in many cases never used again. Then comes moving day, the day of reckoning. It is wasteful to move a lot of trash to another house so there is a wholesale discarding of many articles. All this takes time, as the careful housewife must sort over everything. Many things she packs in preference to throwing them away. That's what makes moving such a big job.

When the packing is done the job is not completed, for in the new house these things must be unpacked and put in their proper places. The man with a desk full of pigeon-holes finds himself in the same predicament that the housewife finds herself when her house has many places in which things can be shoved aside to be forgotten. He must throw away a lot of trash to make room for more trash. The bride in her tiny apartment can pack in much less time than the manager of a big house of eight rooms, a cellar and an attic.

If moving day is the only thing that can force you to discard the useless articles let us have imaginary moving days—days when we discard the useless things but don't actually move to another house.

Mrs. Martha Bailey, an oldtime friend of this page, takes the time to drop us a note. She is 73 years old and her father took the Blade in Civil war times, enjoying reading Nasby's letters to her mother in the evening. You say, Mrs. Bailey, that you use to take part in the discussions. Why not do it again. We like to hear from the oldtimers.

Eva Carter, your story of real trouble is good. Eva tells the story of a woman who saw her husband and all her children, but the baby drowned. She didn't consider that real trouble. But when the baby was hanged after it had grown up she thought that was real trouble.

A song that was sung about 50 years ago is wanted by Annie B. of Pa. The first stanza contains the words, "O, tell me not the woods are fair, now spring is on the way."

If you are in the eighth grade at school, try this problem sent in by J. S. of Ohio. If one quadrillion sheets of paper are placed in a vertical pile 50 sheets to the inch, how high is the pile?

Your poem was published recently, Julia M. of Virginia. Thanks for sending it, however.

Mrs. S. A. G. of W. Va. lost her father since she wrote the last time. Both her parents are now dead and she feels sad about it. She has a remedy for anyone who makes popcorn balls and has trouble with them falling apart. She suggests that you dip your hands in cold water when pressing the balls together. We do not know the name of the flower you sent, Mrs. G.

Carrie M. of Tenn., we want to ask a favor of you. Please send in the request for the poem you want and print the title of the poem so that there can be no mistake in reprinting it. We always try to publish all requests, but sometimes one is lost, especially when something else pertaining to another department is sent in the same letter. The letter goes to the other department and we never see the request attached.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

If a drip bag is used in making coffee, it should never be allowed to dry. Rinse thoroughly in cold water after using, and when not in use keep it submerged in clean, cold water. Exposure to air will frequently cause the bag to sour.

Pear salad is attractive garnished with strips of pimento and served with French dressing into which four tablespoonfuls of heavy cream have been beaten.

When beating ingredients in a bowl with one hand and adding seasoning with the other, place the bowl first in a folded towel. The bowl will not whirl all over the table in the beating process.

When the bone handle of a knife becomes yellow by aging or stains, the original color may be brought back by rubbing with a flannel moistened with peroxide of hydrogen.

A delicious light supper is toasted graham bread served with orange marmalade and cocoa.

A pair of tweezers is handy in the kitchen for removing pin feathers from fowls, pulling rubber rings from jars sealed in this manner, etc.

Bake beet fritters on a hot, greased pan, like pancakes, and serve with roast fowl or meat.

Good for Hair Brushes

The backs of ebony military hair brushes should be rubbed thoroughly with vaseline before cleaning. Then they should be dipped into warm water containing plenty of ammonia or soda. The vaseline will prevent the cleaning solution from spoiling the wood.

Keeping Meat Fresh

It is never advisable to let meat stay in a dish any great length of time, even in a refrigerator. The parts of the meat touching the dish are sure to become a little rancid. If meat is to be held for some time before using it should be hung over hooks.

RULES FOR MASSAGING

Massage to the face is what exercise is to the body. The direction muscles, however, must be understood and properly treated.

Wrinkles are the result of the loss of elasticity of the muscles. When this occurs the skin becomes too loose, and it consequently wrinkles. Therefore, the practical thing to do is to build up the underlying muscles by correct massage by stimulating the blood circulation.

A muscle may be compared with a rubber band. When it is fresh, if you stretch it, it will immediately spring back into place, but should it be worn, it will not spring back as much or so readily. The muscles act in the same way, when they become flabby they wrinkle the skin above them.

If taken in time, a great deal can be done to stimulate them. Therefore, it is well to impress upon your patrons the advantages of regular preventative treatments rather than restorative ones.

A study of the use and formation of muscles of face and neck is important, otherwise, from ignorance, one may break up the union of muscles, doing more harm than good.

Don't overlook the muscles of the throat, for they actually support the broad muscles of the face. A woman ages in the throat first.

The skin around the eyes should be treated very gently. Work from nose outwards both on upper and lower lids. For crow'sfeet, place the fingers upon the temples and work gently backwards in small circles.

For the cheeks also use a rotary movement.

Lines that appear across the forehead should be firmly treated, working from the center above the nose toward the temples, using first one hand and then the other, using a perpendicular motion, along the said lines. In other words, just like you would use an iron along a crease.

Always finish the massage with a cold water or ice treatment, or else witch hazel and rose water. This will close the pores, make the skin firm and prepare the face for the make up.

POETS' CORNER

Answer to Gypsy's Warning

Lady, do not heed her warning,
Trust me, thou shalt find me true,
Constant as the light of morning,
I would ever be to you.
Lady, I will not deceive thee,
Fill thy guileless heart with woe,
Trust me, lady, and believe me,
Sorrow thou shalt never know.

Lady, every joy would perish,
Pleasures all would wither fast,
If no heart could love and cherish,
In this world of storm and blast.
E'en the stars that gleam above thee,
Shine the brightest in the night,
So would he who fondly loves thee,
In the darkness by thy light.

Down beside the flowing river,
Where the dark green willow weeps,
Where the leafy branches quiver,
There a gentle maiden sleeps.
In the morn a lonely stranger,
Comes and lingers many hours,
Lady he's no heartless ranger,
For he strews her grave with flowers.

Lady, heed not her warning,
Lay thy soft, white hand in mine,
For I seek no fairer laurel
Than the constant love of thine.
When the silver twilight's fallen,
Thou shall slumber on my breast,
Tender words thy soul shall lighten,
Lull thy spirit into rest.

The Gypsy's Warning

Trust him not, O gentle lady,
Though his voice be low and sweet;
Heed not him who kneels before thee,
Gently pleading at thy feet.
Now thy life is in its morning,
Cloud not this, thy happy lot;
Listen to the gypsy's warning,
Gentle lady, trust him not.

Lady, once there lived a maiden,
Young and pure and like thee, fair,
Yet he wooed and won, and filled her
Gentle heart with care.
Then he heeded not her weeping,
He cared not her life to save,
Soon she perished, now she's sleeping,
In the cold and silent grave.

Do not turn from me so coldly,
I have only told the truth,
From the stern and withering sorrow,
Lady, I would shield thy youth.
I would shield thee from the tempter's snare,
Lady, shun the dark eyed stranger,
I have warned you, now beware.

Take your gold I do not want it;
Lady, I have prayed for this,
For the hour when I might foil him,
Rob him of expected bliss.
Aye, I see thou art filled with wonder,
At my look so fierce and wild,
Lady in the churchyard yonder,
Sleeps the gypsy's only child.

The Gates Ajar

'Twas whispered one morning in Heaven,
That the little child-angel, May,
Stood ever beside the portal,
Sorrowing all the day;
And she said to the stately warden,
Him of the golden bar;
"O angel, sweet angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar!"

Angel, sweet angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a little, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar!

I hear my dear mother now weeping,
She's lonely; could she but see
One glimmer of light in the darkness,
Comforted ever she'd be.
One ray of this golden splendor,
O warden! would shine so far;
But the angel he whispered, "I dare not
Let the beautiful gates ajar!"

Angel, sweet angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a litle, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar!

Then up arose Mary, their mother,
Sweet Mary, the mother of Christ,
Her hands on the hands of the angel,
That fixed on them sufficed.
How proud was that stately warden,
Him of the golden bar,
When lo, in the little child's fingers,
Stood the beautiful gates ajar!

Angel, sweet angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a little, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar!

Repeat last two lines of each verse.

Little Bessie

Hug me closer, mother, closer,
Put your arms around me tight;
For I'm cold and tired, mother,
And I feel so strange tonight.
Something hurts me here, dear mother,
Like a stone upon my breast,
And I wonder, wonder, mother,
Why it is I cannot rest.

Repeat last two lines for refrain.

All the day while you were working,
As I lay upon my bed,
I was trying to be patient,
And to think of what you said.
Then before the lamps were lighted,
Just before the children came,
When my room was very quiet,
I heard someone call my name.

"Come up here, my little Bessie,
Come up here, and live with me,
Where no children ever suffer
Through a long eternity."
Oh, I wondered, wondered, mother,
Who so bright upon me smiled;
But I knew it must be Jesus,
When He whispered, "Come, my child."

Oh, at first I felt so sorry,
He had called and I must go,
Go to sleep, no more to suffer—
Mother, don't be crying so!
All at once the window opened,
In the fields were lambs and sheep
Some from out the brook were drinking,
Others lying fast asleep.

There were little children singing,
Sweeter songs I never heard;
They were sweeter, mother, sweeter
Than the sweetest singing bird.
Hug me closer, closer, mother,
Put your arms around me tight.
Oh, how much I love you mother,
And I feel so strange tonight.

Then her mother hugged her closer
To her ever burning breast;
On her heart that near was breaking
Lay the head so near at rest.
In the solemn hour of midnight,
In the silence calm and deep,
Lying on her mother's bosom,
Little Bessie fell asleep.

In the quiet little churchyard
There is now a new-made mound,
And the form that was so cherished
Has been laid beneath the ground.
But up yonder in the portals
That are shining very fair,
Little Bessie now is sheltered
By the Saviour's loving care.

I'm Going Home to Clo

In the old Carlina state, where the sweet magnolia blooms,
And the pickaninny darkey learns to hoe,
There is one I long to see, she was always true to me,
But I left her many, many years ago.
'Mid the cotton and the corn, there we both were bred and born,
And together in the field we used to sow,
But 'tis twenty years or more since I left the cabin door,
So I'm going back to see my darling Clo.

CHORUS.

Darling Clo, darling Clo,
Your sweet face I soon shall see I know;
Where the southern sunny breeze fans the old palmetto trees,
I am going home to see my darling Clo.

In the dear old sunny home, where the songsters always sing,
And the mocking bird is warbling all the day,
She is waiting for her Jo, and I long to see my Clo,
For, like me, I know her hair has turned to gray.
The plantation is no more and the day of toil is o'er,
For she's creeping close to eighty-three,
But she'll wait 'till I come back, by the coon and possum track,
For I have not seen her since we all were free.

'Neath the genial southern skies, where the sweetest blossoms grow,
I am bound to see my Clo, and 'tis very sad to know,
That e're long they'll lay my poor old love away,
When they place her 'neath the sod, upon which we often trod,
Then this world will have no other charms for me;
Then close by my Clo's side this poor form will there abide,
'Neath the shadeless and the tall palmetto tree.

Nobody's Darling

Out in the cold, the pitiless cold,
And far from the Shepherd's fold,
Nobody's darlings stray,
The whole long day in the lonely street,
With shivering forms and naked feet,
They tramp their weary way.

No warm soft bed when the nightfall comes;
Only the stairs in the wretched slums,
Or doorsteps cold and drear,
For homeless, wandering waifs to sleep,
Where nobody's darlings wake to weep,
No loving mother near.

Children of the King! with helping hands,
Come to the aid of these homeless lambs,
And seek lost gems to win,
The children's angels are yearning o'er
Fair childhood blighted on life's black shore,
'Mid earth's dark scenes and din.

Nobody's darlings! Gather them in,
Poor little outcasts of want and sin,
Bring them into the fold;
And tell them of God's bright home above,
Of its gates of pearl, its light, its love,
And its streets of shining gold.

Snatches From W. B.

We live on a farm and our principal hobbies are riding horses, motoring and hoeing corn.—Peggy and Scutie of W. Va.

Why don't more of the Hoosiers write? Let us show them we are not asleep. Come again, Oldtimer of Va., and tell more about the life of long ago. I think May is the most beautiful month of the year.—Clella O. of Ind.

Every child should have an education. I would rather live in West Virginia than any state.—Lonesome Lucile.

This is my first time to write. I live in Tennessee, a beautiful place in the summer. I am nine years old and my pets are chickens and a calf.—Lucile K. of Tenn.

I am lonely and sad at present, for the Lord called my dear mother away the first day of May. A vacant chair that no one can fill is in our home now. She left me with three sisters and one brother to care for. I am 17 years old.—Gertrude C.

I am seven years old and go to school every day. My mother has always been my teacher. I get tired of the schoolroom on these sunny spring days.—E. L. P. of W. Va.

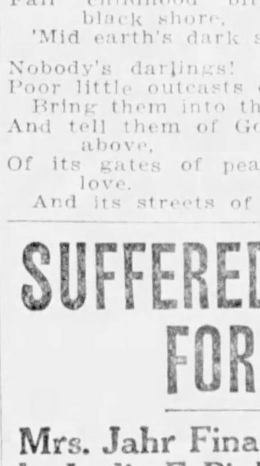
Tomboy, I agree with you about smoking, but I don't think girls should have their hair bobbed. I crochet, knit and read.—Blue Eyes of W. Va.

My chief hobbies are cooking and taking part in outdoor sports. I enjoy cooking, but don't like to wash dishes.—Vivian C. of Tenn.

SUFFERED PAIN FOR YEARS

Mrs. Jahr Finally Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Howard Lake, Minn. — "I write to let you know that I have taken several bottles of your medicine in the last three months, and found it to be very good. I had pains and other troubles women have and was not able to do my work. Seeing your 'Ad.' in the paper, I thought of giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. I got good results from it and feel able to do my housework now. I used to have lots of pains, but after taking the medicine I am relieved from pains that I had suffered from for years. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends, and hope this letter will be satisfactory for you to publish."—Mrs. JENNIE JAHR, R. R. No. 2, Box 81, Howard Lake, Minn.



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THE HIGHGRADER

...LEOD RAINE
...W. Dillingham Co.

Continued From Last Week

In her heart the Irish girl did not doubt that Jack was guilty, but this would not prevent her from saving him if she could. There came to her a swift vision of two helpless girls in a cabin with drunken ruffians, of the entry of a man into the picture, of his fight against odds to save her and Joyce from insult. Beside this abstract justice became a pale and misty virtue.

"Of course, you'll not tell anyone," Joyce repeated.

Moya brought her gaze back from the window. "I shall tell Mr. Kilmeny."

"But it isn't your secret. You have no right to."

"Have you forgotten the night in the cabin?" asked Moya in a low, clear voice. "If you have, I haven't."

"I don't care," Joyce answered petulantly. "He's so hard. Wrq can't he be nice about this? Why can't he understand—instead of sneering at me? It's a good deal harder for me than for him. Think of fifty years of Dobyans Verinder."

"Would you care to write Mr. Kilmeny a note? I'll take it to him if you like," Moya suggested gently.

Joyce considered. "No, I couldn't put it on paper. But—you might tell him."

"I don't think I could quite do that."

"If it came up right; just show him how I'm placed."

"Perhaps. Shall I tell him that you asked me to warn him?"

Joyce nodded, eyes shining. She was a young woman capable of changing her mind in the snap of a finger. Dainty and exquisite as apple blossoms, she was like a young plant with delicate tendrils forever reaching out. Love she must have and ever more of it. To admiration she was sensitive in every fiber. Whenever she thought of Jack Kilmeny's contempt tears scorched her eyes.

It was like Moya that she carried her warning immediately and directly. Kilmeny was not easy to find. He had been seen entering the office of a lawyer, but had left before she arrived. The attorney understood Jack to say that he was going to an assayer's office, and the young woman learned there that he had not been seen yet by the assayer. From here she walked toward his boarding house, thinking that she might catch him at lunch.

A quick step on the board-walk behind her caught the girl's attention. Almost at the same moment a voice hailed her.

"Whither away, Miss Dwight?"

She turned, heart beating fast. "I was looking for you, Mr. Kilmeny."

"And you've found me. What luck—for Jack Kilmeny!" His friendly smile—the same one that had claimed comradeship on the Gunnison—beamed upon her with its hint of irony.

A miner with a dinner bucket was coming toward them. Moya spoke quickly.

"I want to see you . . . alone. I've something important to tell you."

His cool eyes searched her face alertly. "Come up with me to the old Pandora dump."

They took a side street that ran up the hill, presently came to the end of it, and stopped at the foot of a trail leading to the abandoned shaft-house.

The girl fired her news at him point blank. "Mr. Verinder has found out what you mean to do tonight and you are to be trapped."

"What I mean to do?" he repeated.

"About the ore—shipping it or something. I don't know exactly—somebody was drinking and talked, I think."

Moya, watching Kilmeny's face, saw only the slightest change. The eyes seemed to harden and narrow the least in the world.

"Tell me all you know about it."

She repeated what Joyce had overheard, adding that her friend had asked her to tell him.

The faintest ironic smile touched his face. "Will you thank Miss Seldon for me, both for this and many other favors?"

"You don't understand Joyce. You're not fair to her," Moya said impulsively.

"Perhaps not." A sudden warmth kindled in his eyes. "But I know who my real friends are. I'm fair to them, neighbor."

The color beat into her face, but she continued loyally. "May I . . . assume you have a kindly interest in Joyce?"

"I'll listen to anything you care to tell me. I owe my friend, Miss Dwight that much."

"She told me . . . a little about you and her. Remember how she has been brought up. All her life it has been drilled into her that she must make a good match. It's a shameful thing. I hate it. But . . . what can a girl like Joyce do?"

"You justify her?"

"I understand her. A decision was forced on her. She had no time to choose. And—if you'll forgive my saying so—I think Joyce did wisely, since she is what she is."

"Of course she did," he answered bittely.

"Think of her. She doesn't love him, but she sacrifices her feeling to what she considers her duty."

"Shall we substitute ambition for duty?"

"If you like. Her position is not a happy one, but she must smile and be gay and hide her heartache. You can afford to be generous, Mr. Kilmeny."

"I've been a fool," he admitted dryly. "The turn that things have taken is the best possible one for me. But I'm not quite prepared to thank Miss Seldon yet for having awakened me."

She saw that his vanity was stung more than his heart. His infatuation for her had been of the senses. The young woman shifted to another issue.

"You'll be careful tonight, won't you?"

"Very. Mr. Verinder will have to wait for his coup, thanks to you."

"You mean . . .?" The question hung fire on her lips.

"Go on, neighbor."

"No. It was something I had no business to ask." The cheeks beneath the dusky eyes held each a patch of color burning through the tan.

"Then I'll say it for you. You were going to ask if they would really have caught me with the goods. Wasn't that it?"

She nodded, looking straight at him with the poise of lithe, slim youth he knew so well. Her very breathing seemed for the moment suspended while she waited, tremulous lips apart, for his answer.

"Yes."

"You mean that . . . you are a highgrader?"

"Yes."

"I . . . was afraid so."

His eyes would not release her. "You made excuses for Miss Seldon. Can you find any for me?"

"You are a man. You are strong. It is different with you."

"My sin is beyond the pale, I suppose?"

"How do I know? I'm only a girl. I've never seen anything of real life. Can I judge you?"

"But you do."

The troubled virginal sweetness of the girl went to his soul. She was his friend, and her heart ached because of his wrongdoing.

"I can't make myself think wrong is right."

"You think the profits from these mines should all go to Verinder and his friends, that none should belong to the men who do the work?"

"I don't know. . . . That doesn't seem fair. . . . But I'm not wise enough to know how to make that right. The law is the law. I can't go back of that."

"Can't you? I can. Who makes the laws?" he asked it almost harshly.

"The people, I suppose."

"Nothing of the kind. The operators control the legislatures and put through whatever bills they please. I went to the legislative assembly once and we forced through an eight hour law for underground workers. The state supreme court, puppets of capital, declared the statute unconstitutional. The whole machinery of government is owned by our masters. What can we do?"

"I don't know."

"Neither do I—except what I am doing. It is against the law, all right, but I try to see that the workmen get some of the profits they earn."

"Would the operators — what would they do if they proved you guilty of highgrading?"

"It is hard to prove. Ore can't easily be identified."

"But if they did?" she persisted.

"I'd go over the road quick as their courts could send me." A sardonic flicker of amusement moved him to add: "Would you obey the Scriptural injunction and visit me in prison, Miss Dwight?"

"I wouldn't be here. We're going back to England next week."

"But if you were. Would your friendship stand the test?"

Once again she answered, "I don't know," her heart beating wildly as her glance fell away from his.

"I shan't have to try you out this time, neighbor. I'm not going to the pen if I can help it."

"Are you sure of that? The mine owners are quite determined to punish some of the highgraders. Suppose I hadn't come to you today. What then?"

He smiled down upon her with the easy recklessness that distinguished him. "I don't think it would have run quite to a prison sentence. The burden of proof lies on the accuser. Because I am in possession of rich ore, it does not follow that I did not come by it legitimately. Ore can't be sworn to like bric-a-brac. I may have shipped this in from South Africa, so far as the law knows. Bleyer knows that. I figure he would have played his hand in the Goldbanks way."

"And how would that be?"

"He would forget the law, too, just as we've done on our side. A posse of men would have fallen on me maybe after I had got out of town, and they would have taken that ore from me. They would have been masked so that I could not swear to them."

"Why, that is highway robbery."

He laughed. "We don't use such big words out here, ma'am. Just a hold-up—a perfectly legitimate one, from Bleyer's viewpoint—and it would have left me broke."

"Broke!"

He nodded. "Dead broke. I've got twenty thousand dollars invested in that ore—every cent I've got in the world."

"You paid that to the miners for it?"

"We pay fifty per cent of what is coming to the men as soon as a rough assay is made, the other fifty after we get the smelter returns. That wagon load of ore is worth—unless I miss my guess badly—about sixty thousand dollars."

"Dear me. So much as that?" She could not keep a note of sarcasm out of her voice. "And have you it in a safety deposit vault?"

His cool gaze took her in quietly. He was willing to bet his last dollar on her loyalty, and it was like him to back his judgment in one wild throw. "Not exactly. It is lying in a pile of hay in my barn, all sacked up ready for shipment."

"Waiting there for anybody that wants it," she suggested.

"For anybody that wants it worse than I do," he corrected, the fighting gleam in his eyes.

"I've a right to ask one thing of you—that there will be no bloodshed tonight because of what I have told you."

"There will be none of my seeking," he replied grimly.

"No. That's not enough. You must find a way to avoid it."

"By handing over my hard-earned dishonest profits to the virtuous Verinder?" he asked dryly.

"I don't care. But I won't have on my soulders . . . murder."

"That's a right hard word, neighbor," he said, falling again into the western drawl he sometimes used as a mark of his friendship for her. "But have it your own way. I'll not even tote a gat."

"Thank you." She gave him a brisk little nod, suddenly choked up in her throat, and turned to go.

Jack fell into step beside her. "Have I lost my little griend—the one who used to come to me in my dreams and whisper with a lisp that I wasn't a 'stwanger'?" he asked, very gently.

She swallowed twice and walked on without looking at him. But every nerve of her was conscious of his stimulating presence. Since the inner man found expression in that lithe body with the undulating flow of well-packed muscles, in the spare head set so finely on the perfect shoulders, in the steady eyes so frank and self-reliant, surely he was not unworthy the friendship of any woman. But he had just confessed himself a thief. What right had he to ask or she to give so much?

Her hand went out in an impetuous little gesture of despair. "How do I know? You are doing wrong, but . . . Oh, why do you do such things?"

"It's in my blood not to let prudence stop me when I've made up my mind to a thing. My father was that way. I'm trying in a rough way to right an injustice—and I like the excitement—and I daresay I like the loot too," he finished with a reckless laugh.

"I wish I could show you how wrong you are," she cried in a low voice.

"You can't. I'll go my own way. But you are still going to let me come and visit you in your dreams, aren't you?"

The glow in her quick live eyes was not a reflection of the sun. She felt the color flood her cheeks in waves. She dared not look at him, but she was poignantly aware that his gaze was fixed on her, that it seemed to bore to the soul and read the hidden secret there. A queer lightheadedness affected her. It was as if her body might float away into space. She loved him. Whatever he was, the man held her heart in the hollow of his careless, reckless hand. To him she would always deny it—or would have if he had thought enough of her to ask—but she knew the truth about herself from many a passionate hour of despair.

Dry as a whisper came her answer, in a voice which lacked the nonchalance she tried to give it. "I daresay I'll be as friendly . . . as you deserve."

"You've got to be a heap more friendly than that, partner."

They had come back to the board-walk which marked the parting of the ways for them. She had won control of herself and offered him a steady hand.

"I suppose we'll not see each other again. . . . Good-by."

He was suddenly conscious that he desired very greatly her regard and her approval.

"Is that all you have to say? Are you going to leave me like this?"

"What more is there to be said?" She asked it quietly, with the calm courage that had its birth in hopelessness.

"This much, at least. I don't release you from . . . the old tie that used to bind us. We're still going to be dream friends. I haven't forgotten little Moya, who kissed me one night on the deck of the Victorian."

"She was a baby at the time," answered the girl.

He had not released her hand. Now, as he looked straight into the sweet face with eyes like troubled stars, it came to him on a flood of light that he had made a fatal mistake.

He dropped her fingers abruptly. "Goodby."

His crisp footfalls seemed to print themselves on a heart of lead. How could she know that he carried away with him a vision of sweet youth that was to endure!

CHAPTER XVIII
Two Ambushes

The clock at the new Verinder Building showed ten minutes past eleven as Jack Kilmeny took the Utah Junction road out of Goldbanks with his loaded ore wagon. It was a night of scudding clouds, through which gleamed occasionally a fugitive moon. The mountain road was steep and narrow, but both the driver and the mules were used to its every turn and curve. In early days the highgrader had driven a stage along it many a night when he could not have seen the ears of the bronchos.

His destination was the Jack Pot, a mine three miles from town, where intermittently for months he had been raising worthless rocks in the hope of striking the extension of the Mollie Gibson vein. It was not quite true, as Bleyer had intimated, that his lease was merely a blind to cover ore thefts, though undoubtedly he used it for that purpose incidentally.

Bleyer had guessed shrewdly that Kilmeny would drive out to the Jack Pot, put up in the deserted bunk-house till morning, and then haul the ore down to the junction to ship to the smelter on the presumption that it had been taken from the leased property. This was exactly what Jack had intended to do. Apparently his purpose was unchanged. He wound steadily up the hill trail, keeping the animals at a steady pull, except for breathing spells. The miner had been a mule skinner in his time, just as he had tried his hand at a dozen other occupations. In the still night the crack of his whip sounded clear as a shot when it hissed above the flanks of the leaders without touching them.

He ran into the expected ambush a half mile from the mine, at a point where the road dipped down a wooded slope to a sandy wash.

"Hands up!" ordered a sharp voice.

A horseman loomed up in the darkness beside the wagon. A second appeared from the brush. Other figures emerged dimly from the void.

Jack gave his mules the whip and the heavy wagon plowed into the deep sand. Before the wheels had made two revolutions the leaders were stopped. Other men swarmed up the side of the wagon, dragged the driver from his seat, and flung him to the ground.

Even though his face was buried in the sand and two men were spread over his body, the captive was enjoying himself.

"This is no way to treat a man's anatomy—most unladylike conduct I ever saw," he protested.

He was sharply advised to shut up.

After the pressure on his neck was a little relieved, Jack twisted round enough to see that his captors were all masked.

"What is this game, boys—a hold-up?" he asked.

"Yes. A hold-up of a hold-up," answered one.

Three of the men busied themselves moving the ore sacks from his wagon to another that had been driven out of the brush. A fourth, whom he judged to be Bleyer, was directing operations, while the fifth menaced him with a revolver shoved against the small of his back.

The situation would have been a serious one—if it had not happened to be amusing instead. Kilmeny wanted to laugh at the bustling energy of the men, but restrained himself out of respect for what was expected of him.

"I'll have the law on you fellows," he threatened, living up to the situation. "You'd look fine behind the bars, Bleyer."

"All those sacks transferred yet, Tim?" barked the superintendent.

"Yep."

"Good. Hit the trail."

The wagon passed out of the draw toward Goldbanks. For some minutes the sound of the wheels grinding against the disintegrated granite of the roadbed came back to Jack and the two guards who remained with him.

"Hope this will be a lesson to you," said the superintendent presently. "Better take warning. Next time you'll go to the pen sure."

"Wait till I get you into court, Bleyer."

"What'll you do there?" jeered the other man. "You'd have a helluvatime swearing to him and making it stick. You're sewed up tight this time, Jack."

"Am I? Bet you a new hat that by this time tomorrow night you fellows won't be cracking your lips laughing."

"Take you. Just order the hat left at Goldstein's for the man who calls for it."

For an hour by the superintendent's watch Kilmeny was held under guard. Then, after warning the highgrader not to return to town before daybreak, the two men mounted and rode swiftly away. Jack was alone with his mules and his empty wagon.

He restrained himself no longer. Mirth pealed in rich laughter from his throat, doubled him up, shook him until he had to hang on to a wagon wheel for support. At last he wiped the tears from his eyes, climbed into the wagon, and continued on the way to the Jack Pot. At intervals his whoop of gayety rang out boyishly on the night breeze. Again he whistled cheerfully. He was in the best of humor with himself and the world. For he had played a pretty good joke on Bleyer and Verinder, one they would appreciate at its full value within a day or two. He would have given a good deal to be present when they made the discovery. Would Moya smile when Verinder told her how the tables had been turned? Or would she think it merely another instance of his depravity?

The road wound up and down over scarred hillsides and through gorges which cut into the range like sword clefts. From one of these it crept up a stiff slope toward the Jack Pot. One hundred and fifty yards from the mine Jack drew up to give the mules a rest.

His lips framed themselves to whistle the first bars of a popular song, but the sound died stillborn. Sharply through the clear night air rang a rifle shot.

Jack did not hear it. A bolt of jagged lightning seared through his brain. The limp hands of the driver fell away from the reins and he fell to the ground, crumpling as a dry leaf that is crushed in the palm.

From the shadow of the bunk-house two men stole into the moonlight heavily like awkward beasts of prey. They crept stealthily forward, rifles in hand, never once lifting their eyes from the huddled mass beside the wagon.

The first looked stolidly down upon the white face and kicked the body with his heavy boot.

"By Goad, Dave, us be quits wi' Jack Kilmeny."

The other—it was Peale, the Cornish miner—had stepped on a spoke of the wheel and pulled himself up so that he could look down into the bed of the wagon. Now he broke out with an oath.

"The wagon's empty."

"What!" Trefoyle straightened instantly, then ran to see for himself. For a moment he could not speak for the rage that surged up in him. "The dommed robber has made fool of us'n," he cried savagely.

In their fury they were like barbarians, cursing impotently the man lying with a white face shining in the moonlight. They had expected to pay a debt of vengeance and to win a fortune at the same stroke. The latter they had missed. The disappointment of their loss stripped them to stark primeval savagery. It was some time before they could exult in their revenge.

"He's interfere wi' us no more—not this side o' hell anyway," Peale cried.

"Not he. An' we'll put him in a fine grave where he'll lie safe."

They threw the body into the wagon and climbed to the seat. Peale drove along an unused road that deflected from the one running to the Jack Pot.

CHAPTER XIX
Mr. Verinder Is Treated to a Surprise

The morning after the seizing of the ore Verinder came to breakfast in a mood so jubilant that he could not long keep to himself the cause of his exultation. Kilmeny and Farquhar were away on a hunting trip, and none of the ladies except Moya was yet up. He was especially eager to tell his news to her, because she had always been such an open defender of the highgrader. She gave him his opening very promptly, for she was anxious to know what had occurred.

"Has some distant connection passed away and left you a fortune, Mr. Verinder? Or have you found a new gold mine since I saw you last?" she asked.

"By Jove, you're a good guesser, Miss Dwight. I found a gold mine last night. Wonder if you could think where."

Her heart beat faster. "You're so pleased about it I fancy the quartz must have been sacked up for you ready for the smelter," she said carelessly.

Verinder flashed a quick look at her. "Eh, what? How's that?"

Moya opened her lips to confess what she had done, but the arrival of a waiter delayed this. Before he had left, Lady Farquhar entered and the girl's chance was temporarily gone.

"I was just telling Miss Dwight that we've found another gold mine, Lady Farquhar—and of all places in the world located in the bed of a wagon."

"In the bed of a wagon! How could that be?"

"Fact, 'pon my word! High-grade ore too, we fancy; but we'll know more about that when we hear from the asseyer."

The matron intercepted the look of triumph—it was almost a jeer—that the mine owner flung toward Miss Dwight. She did not understand what he was talking about, but she saw that Moya did.

"If you tell us just what happened we'd be able to congratulate you more intelligently," the latter suggested, masking her anxiety.

"Jove, I wish I could—like to tell you the whole story. We pulled off a ripping surprise on one of your friends. But—the deuce of it is I'm sworn to secrecy. We played the highgraders' game and stepped a bit outside the law for once. Let it go at this, that the fellow had to swallow a big dose of his own medicine."

Moya pushed one more question home. "Nobody hurt, I suppose?"

"Only his feelings and his pocketbook. But I fancy one highgrader has learned that Dobyans Verinder knows his way about a bit, you know."

The subject filled Moya's thoughts all day. Had Kilmeny after all failed to take advantage of her warning? Or had his opponents proved too shrewd for him. From what Verinder had told her she surmised that Jack had tried to reach the railroad with his ore and been intercepted. But why had he not changed his plans after her talk with him? Surely he was not the kind of man to walk like a lamb into a trap baited for him.

Late in the afternoon Moya, dressed in riding costume, was waiting on the porch for India and her brother when she saw Verinder coming down the street. That he was in a sulky ill humor was apparent.

"Lord Farquhar and Captain Kilmeny came back a couple of hours ago," she said by way of engaging him in talk.

"Any luck?" he asked morosely and with obvious indifference.

"A deer apiece and a bear for the captain."

"That fellow Kilmeny outwitted us, after all," he broke out abruptly. "We've been had, by Jove! Must have been what Bleyer calls a plant."

"I don't understand."

"The rock we took from him was refuse stuff—not worth a dollar."

The girl's eyes gleamed. "Your gold mine was salted, then."

"Not even salted. He had gathered the stuff from some old dump."

"He must have profited by my warning, after all," Moya said quietly.

The little man's eyes narrowed. "Eh? How's that? Did you say your warning?"

In spite of herself she felt a sense of error at having played the traitor to her host. "Sorry, I didn't like to do it, but—"

"What is it you did?" he asked bluntly.

"I told Mr. Kilmeny that his plan was discovered."

"You—told him." He subdued his anger for the moment. "If it isn't asking too much—how did you know anything about it?"

She felt herself flushing with shame, but she answered lightly enough. "You shouldn't discuss secrets so near the breakfast room, Mr. Verinder."

"I see. You listened . . . and then you ran to your friend, the highgrader, with the news. That was good of you, Miss Dwight. I appreciate it—under the circumstances."

She knew he referred to the fact that she was his guest. To hear him put into words his interpretation of the thing she had done, with implications of voice and manner that were hateful, moved her to a disgust that included both him and herself.

"Thank you, Mr. Verinder — for all the kind things you mean and can't say."

She turned on her heel and walked to the end of the veranda. After a moment's thought he followed her.

"Have I said a word too much, Miss Dwight? You did listen to a private conversation you weren't meant to hear, didn't you? And you ran to your friend with it? If I'm wrong, please correct me."

"I daresay you're right. We'll let it go at that, if you please."

Verinder was irritated. Clearly in the right, he had allowed her to put him in the wrong.

"I'll withdraw listened Miss Dwight. Shall we substitute overheard?"

Her angry eyes flashed into his cold, hard ones. "What would you expect me to do? You know what he did for Joyce and me. And he is Captain Kilmeny's cousin. Could I let him go to prison without giving even a warning?"

"Evidently not. So you sacrifice me for him."

"You think I wasn't justified?"

"You'll have to settle that with your conscience," he said coldly. "Don't think I would have been justified in your place."

"You would have let him go to prison—the man who had fought for you against odds?"

"Does that alter the fact that he is a thief?" Verinder demanded angrily.

"It alters my relation to the fact—and it ought to alter yours. He did a great service to the woman you are engaged to marry. Does that mean nothing to you?"

"The fellow was playing off his own bat, wasn't he? I don't see I owe him anything," the mine owner sulkily answered. "Truth is, I'm about fed up with him. He's a bad lot. That's the long and short of him. I don't deny he's a well-plucked daredevil. What of it? This town is full of them. There was no question of his going to prison. I intended only to get back some of the ore he and his friends have stolen from me."

"I didn't know that."

"Would it have made any difference if you had?"

She considered. "I'm not sure."

Captain Kilmeny and India emerged from the hotel and bore down upon them.

"All ready, Moya," cried India.

"Ready here." Moya knew that it must be plain to both Captain Kilmeny and his sister that they had interrupted a disagreement of some sort. Characteristically, she took the bull by the horns. "Mr. Verinder and I are through quarreling. At least I'm through. Are you?" she asked the mine owner with a laugh.

"Didn't know I'd been quarreling, Miss Dwight," Verinder replied stiffly.

"You haven't. I've been doing it all." She turned lightly to her betrothed. "They didn't send up the pinto, Ned. Hope he hasn't really gone lame."

Verinder had been put out of the picture. He turned and walked into the lobby of the hotel, suddenly resolved to make a complaint to Lady Farquhar about the way Moya Dwight had interfered with his plans. He would show that young lady whether she could treat him so outrageously without getting the wigging she deserved.

Lady Farquahar listened with a contempt she was careful to veil. It was not according to the code that a man should run with the tale of his injuries to a young woman's chaperon. Yet she sympathized with him even while she defended Moya. No doubt if Captain Kilmeny had been at hand his fiancee would have taken the matter to him for decision. In his absence she had probably felt that it was incumbent on her to save his cousin from trouble.

The mine owner received Lady Farquhar's explanation in skepical silece. In his opinion, Moya's interest in Jack Kilmeny had nothing to do with the relationship between that sacmp and the captain. He would have liked to say so flatly, but he felt it safer to let his manner convey the innuendo. In her heart Lady Farquhar was of the same belief. She resolved to have a serious talk with Moya before night.

To Be Continued

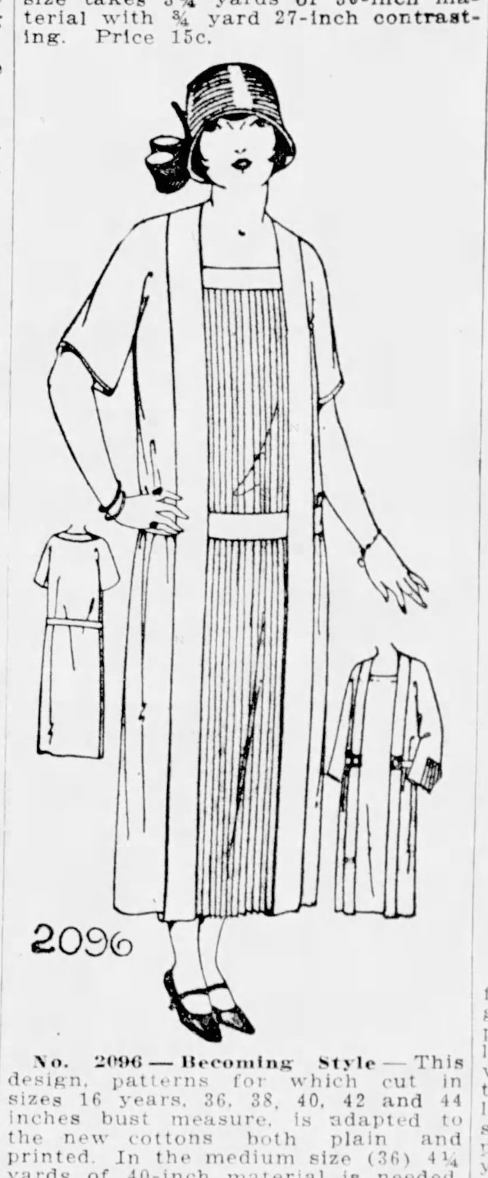
A diamond will turn permanently green if exposed to the rays of radium.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

NO. 2096 is a stunning style that would look good made in dark blue crepe with pleated georgette front. It is particularly good for the older woman who wishes her frocks to be youthful looking, becoming and at the same time to express dignity. When you have finished your morning work it would be nice if you could don the charming cool-looking frock of novelty printed cotton or plain voile as shown in No. 2087.

No. 2090—Apron Dress—This frock will only take you an hour to make. Think of it—one hour and you have a finished frock. The diagram is a reduced likeness of the pieces included in the pattern, which comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3¾ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard 27-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

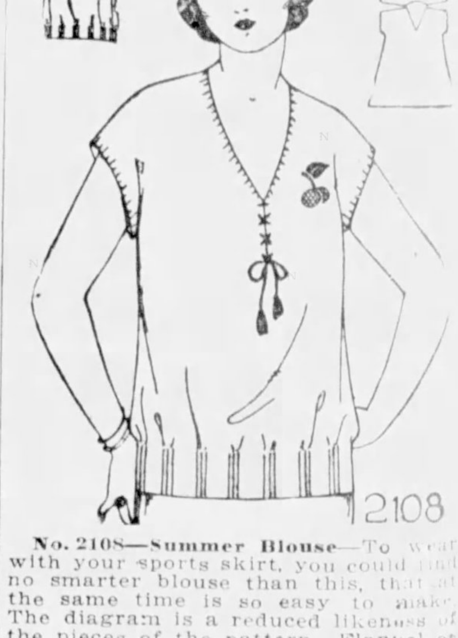
No. 2087—Cool Dress—The pattern can he had in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅞ yard 36-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.



No. 2096—Becoming Style—This design, patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, is adapted to the new cottons both plain and printed. In the medium size (36) 4¼ yards of 40-inch material is needed. Price 15c.

No. 2094—For Vacation—Here's a frock you'll like for not only is it good to look at but its extreme simplicity makes it easy to make and launder. Whether you expect to vacation home or away, you'll want this frock. Gingham, novelty voiles, linen, cotton crepes and washable silk crepes are suitable for this style. patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3 yards of 40-inch material with [illegible] yard 27-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

No. 2088—Easy to Make—Three yards of material 36 inches wide with 1½ yards of 3-inch lace for trimming is all that is required to make this pretty frock, patterns for which cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Silk crepes, either plain or printed, charmeuse, satin and plain or novelty cotton materials are suitable. Price 15c.



No. 2108—Summer Blouse—To wear with your sports skirt, you could find no smarter blouse than this, that at the same time is so easy to make. The diagram is a reduced likeness of the pieces of the pattern. Flannel or silk broadcloth would be smart. Linen or a linen-like material could be used too. The pattern No. 2108 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards of 40-inch material. Price 15c. The embroidery pattern No. 657 costs 15c extra.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Lead From Air Perils Tots

A two-pound lead "fish" which became detached from the radio antenna of a Martin bombing plane which circled over Honolulu at an altitude of 2,000 feet, crashed through the roof of the A. Perez home and imbedded itself in the floor directly between two Perez boys, aged 6 and 3 years, as they sat close together at their play.

MUTT AND JEFF
A Little Spanish Love Affair Ain't So Nice
By "BUD" FISHER

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, B82, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

ROHIBITION IS NOT FAILURE

Wheeler Says Records Show That $5,000,000 Paid in Fines.

Opponents of modification of the ... permit 2.75 per cent ... content in beverages ... attack on pending ... which would provide for such ... at concluding ... of the house ... Chairman ... announced ... testimony had ... arguments of ... sides would be ... committee began ...

... Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league, led off ... "prohibition is not a failure." ... 1923," he declared, ... fines of more than $5,-... and jail sentences amounting ... years were imposed and ... convictions obtained. The ... tax penalties and assessments ... approximately $40,000,-... The ... alcoholic con-... the lower the jail ...

Mentions Remus Case.

"Remus (the Cincinnati bootlegger sentenced to Atlanta) and the other millionaires and public officials who are behind the bars for violation of this law can testify that prohibition is much more effective than its enemies wish it was."

Declaring that the "overwhelming majority of American students are heartily in favor of the prohibition law as it now stands and opposed to any modification," Harry S. Warner, general secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association, said that the time is not ripe for modification as it has not had a real test.

Explains College Vote.

Representative O'Sullivan, Democrat, Connecticut, developed, by questioning the witness, that straw votes at Harvard, Yale and Clark, resulted in a majority for modification, but Mr. Warner explained that ... east of and ... Hudson river, and to the ... classes."

Miss Grace L. Holder, Perth, Western Australia, testified that prohibition has not had a fair chance ... registering prohibition ... during her stay in ... since February, she has ... one intoxicated man, and ... Baltimore, she added.

Referring to the statistics quoted by Wheeler, Representative O'Sullivan contended that in some cities ... arrests for intoxication ... violation would show an ... over 1922.

Would Use Army and Navy.

The Connecticut representative ... attention to an article ... American Issue, in which he ... Sam Small wrote, concerning the introduction of the 2.75 beer ... "of course such performances ... get nowhere in a congress that ... senators and 282 representatives pledged in black and white by their own signatures to wholly ignore such bills." Mr. Wheeler ... that the Anti-Saloon league ... such record, to his knowledge.

"Would you employ the use of the army and navy to enforce prohibition?" asked Representative O'Sullivan.

"If it reached the point of requiring it, yes," answered Mr. Wheeler. "But it will not be necessary to do it. There are too many law-abiding citizens in the country."

New Plea Made for Howat

Miners of Illinois joined those of Kansas and Michigan last week in demanding a special international convention of the United Mine Workers of America within three months to give a fair and impartial trial to Alexander Howat and his associates. Five states or districts must join in the demand before it is effective.

HEARING RESTORED OFTEN IN 24 HOURS

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex Formerly Known as Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Head Noises need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Bevy, a Nebraska resident, 79 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

Mr. Ben Jackson, who lives in Indiana, says, "Before I used Virex I could hear nothing. After ten days I could hear my watch tick."

Angeline Johnson, a Mississippi resident, had been stone deaf for eighteen years. She says, "Virex has stopped my head noises and I can hear the faint whistle 3½ miles away."

Roy Fisher, Iowa man, says, "I hadn't heard a watch tick for eleven years—now I can lay my watch on the table and hear it plainly."

Mr. W. S. Lumpkin of Oklahoma says, "After being deaf 38 years, I used your treatment only a few days and hear fairly well."

Mr. Anthony Chapman of Michigan says, "The terrible head noises have stopped entirely and my hearing is practically back to normal."

Dear Baby Now Hears.

Mrs. Ola Valentine of Arkansas says, "My little boy, now 5 years old, had been deaf since about 4 months of age. Now he hears very well and is learning to talk."

Mr. Mather Pelleys says, "My young son, deaf for years, has used Virex for only three days and he hears almost as well as ever before."

Such amazing reports come from all over this country and Canada. The prescription which is known as Virex is easily used at home and seems to work like magic in its rapidity on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will restore your hearing quickly, and to introduce this remarkable treatment to a million more sufferers, we will send a large $2.00 treatment for only $1.00 on ten days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory the treatment costs nothing.

Send no money—just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 1642 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your head noises gone entirely, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed, so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement.

Mickey (Himself) McGuire

REVOLT OF YOUTH IN GERMANY SCOFFS AT ADULT RESTRAINT

Just as America is breathing a sigh of relief the news that the flapper is out of date and that young America is resuming its former tranquility come rumbles from abroad that bode ill again for the elders.

It's the Youth Movement this time—born in Germany and growing like Jack's beanstalk. It's something like the flapper movement in America, but much more serious, according to present indications. It is so serious, and the efforts to transplant it to America have had such a successful start, that the American Defense society, seeing in the movement, if it is permitted to grow, a danger to American institutions, has begun a campaign of eradication and is attempting to establish a quarantine against further contamination in America.

That the Youth Movement has assumed serious proportions in Germany cannot be denied. The revolt of America's youth, while startling to the staid elders, was only sporadic, and was not so serious after all, it appears. It's different in Germany. The Teutonic youngsters are taking themselves seriously, something that the American flappers and boys never did. As a result the movement in Germany has attained an astonishing vitality and is not sporadic, but organized. The organization, apparently, is the work of a master hand that is guiding the young Bacchantes, male and female, along paths pioneered by Messrs. Lenine and Trotzky.

Not Ordinary Pranks.

Those who usually are inclined to smile at youthful frivolities and rebellions may find some sterner stuff in the pronunciamentos of the Youth Movement. These principles, sounded in the "New Student" circulated in the United States, make the revolt of America's youth seem pale:

"We are Christians no longer! We wish for the man entirely and not a part of him. And so we released the body and danced the dance of the earth and the stars within us.

"As one of the chief aims of the Young People's Movement is to awaken a new attitude and feeling towards the human body, and the nude is regarded in the Hellenic spirit, many of the participants in the game were naked.

"The unifying characteristic of the Youth Movement is this: We no longer want to obey the laws that come from without. We want to form our lives in accordance with the laws that are within us.

Adults Blamed.

"We are united in the hatred of the institutions of our social life and of our time. We ask ourselves: Whose fault are these institutions, this civilization? * * * The adult people."

The March 3 issue of "The New Student," published in America, contained a heavy supplement published in Germany, in which German writers explain the Youth Movement in considerable detail. One of the main principles of the movement, it appears, is a free sort of communal life. Hundreds of boys and girls, ranging from 13 to 19, have joined the "wanderers." They go singing across the countryside, communing with nature and scoffing at every restraint. Singing and dancing are extremely popular.

Further information concerning the movement is furnished in a booklet, "The Revolt of Youth," published by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, formerly a Unitarian minister but now independent, who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Rev. Mr. Haynes is a staunch upholder of the movement and his activities in America in promoting the propaganda are among the causes of the alarm of the American Defense society. In commenting upon the revolt of the German youth, the Rev. Mr. Holmes says:

Chaperons Taboo.

"'Our purpose,' says the Wandervoekel, 'is to form our own life in sincerity and upon our own responsibility.' With this idea in mind they refuse to recognize adult leadership or counsel. The will not have older people among them. In the beginning, when they went off on their hikes, they took chaperons along. Later they refused to accept supervision of this kind. Now they organize always into pairs, a boy to every girl, hold their festive ceremonies and dances, spend often the night, sleeping in the hut or under the trees, and always without adult control. . . ."

The Rev. Mr. Holmes finds the Youth Movement a splendid thing. He adds: "To my way of thinking this Declaration of Independence is as glorious as all previous declarations of the same kind; and the Youth Movement, which embodies it, not a peril but a great hope to humanity."

New Physical Attitude.

Adolph Richwein, a German contributor to the New Student supplement, has this to say of the movement:

"Whether they sang, played, danced, did gymnastics or wandered, they did everything in common. . . . They became united with nature and experienced a new feeling toward the body.

"The movement in its first instinctive revolt was of a purely romantic character. All that was artificial, conventional and complicated they opposed with the freshness and natural bloom of youth and good fellowship. . . . Then they began to struggle with the capitalistic order of things."

Erna Behne of Hamburg, in another article in the same magazine, explains "Why We Wander." She says:

"Something came over us that was stronger than everyday custom—we could not breathe within high walls—some unknown force impelled us to seek for real living life in nature. . . . We went in sandals, bareheaded, and in loose clothes that gave us a triumphant bodily feeling of being one with the air and the sun, and that strengthened and tanned our bodies."

The revolt of Germany's youth seems to be a revolt with a vengeance.

30-Passenger Planes Planned by Britain

For non-stop flying between London and Malta, in connection with the England-India and Australia mail service, the air ministry is asking firms to submit designs for commercial aircraft which will perform such a journey.

The machines must have a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour and accommodate 20 to 30 passengers or the equivalent in goods and mail. The journey to Malta will occupy 10 hours; Cairo will be reached in 24 hours after leaving England; India can be reached in four days, and Australia will be brought within eight days of London.

PILGRIM INFLUX TO CROWD ROME

Housing Problem May Be Acute With Start of Holy Year.

With the advent of the Holy year, 1925, less than eight months distant, Rome faces a serious housing problem.

The Vatican, state and municipal authorities are pondering over the problem of providing comfortable housing for the pilgrims who will visit the Eternal city during the Holy year.

A quarter of a million people visited Rome during the last Holy year, but it is confidently expected there will be two million visitors to Rome next year, an average of 5,000 guests arriving every day.

Calculating that each guest will average a four days' stay, there will be a transient population of 20,000 people in Rome each day, and during the special celebrations this figure may easily run up to 80,000.

The ceremonies of the Opening of the Holy Door and the Canonization of the Saints are expected to fill the city to overflowing.

The Vatican is making arrangements for many of the pilgrims to be housed in the convents and monasteries of Rome, and is having kitchens fitted up in Santa Marta, where rations, very much like soldiers' rations, will be distributed at cost price.

The Vatican and the municipality are co-operatiing in a scheme for the erection of large dormitories capable of holding thousands of beds.

Treasurer of King Cannot Pay Taxes

Sir Frederick Ponsonby, treasurer of the king and keeper of the privy purse, has written in reply to a tax summons that his expenses and taxes are so great that he cannot meet the demand for several months.

The king's treasurer resides in Surrey and was summoned for water rate taxes amounting to $75 and poor rates amounting to $220. No one appeared at the court for Sir Frederick and the case was adjourned.

French Flier Breaks U. S. Altitude Record

Lieutenant Bossoutrot, French aviator, broke the altitude record for a plane carrying 3,000 kilograms in his flight May 17, it was officially confirmed last week.

He rose 1,942 meters, or 6,375 feet, breaking the record of 1,629 meters, or 5,340 feet, set by Lieutenant H. Harris of the United States.

WALSH ATTACKS CAMPAIGN FUND

Reads Letter From Boston Mayor Protesting Plan to Raise Cash.

Campaign contributions, with particular reference to methods of a "Calvin Coolidge club" in Massachusetts, were subjected to a heated debate in the senate last week with Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, the center of an attack from the Democratic side.

The discussion was precipitated by a resolution offered by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, asking prompt action by the senate committee on privileges and elections in the direction of legislation which would provide a corrupt practice law applicable to the election of senators.

In connection with the resolution he presented correspondence from Mayor Curley, Boston, protesting against methods which it was alleged had been taken by a Republican "Calvin Coolidge" club in that state to raise campaign funds.

Resenting the language used by Mayor Curley, Senator Lodge said the letter "consists chiefly of a very violent and personal attack upon the chairman of the Republican national committee, Mr. Butler, and on the President of the United States who are not involved at all in this movement to raise campaign funds."

More than $700,000 had been raised in Massachusetts for the election of President Harding, Senator Walsh stated he had been advised and he added that it was predicted at least twice that sum would be raised for the election of President Coolidge. Should the Massachusetts efforts spread, Senator Walsh predicted that $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 would be raised for the Republican campaign fund through the country.

Under the laws of Massachusetts contributions are limited to $1,000, Senator Walsh asserted.

Senator Lodge explained that the work complained of was being done by a voluntary committee which was organizing to collect from every trade line. Reading from the circular letter sent by Mayor Curley, Senator Lodge stated that the purpose of raising the fund was to help pay the expenses of holding the national convention, to maintain Coolidge headquarters, to bear a part of the expenses of the Republican national committee and to maintain the Massachusetts committee in carrying on an active campaign for the election of Republican candidates.

LABOR'S RIGHTS ARE CONSIDERED

Methodist Conference Would Give Workmen Inspiring Goal.

A larger share by labor in responsibility for the control of industry, and the devotion of wealth created by society to the development of all the people, were recommended in a report on industry and social service approved by the Methodist general conferees committee on the state of the church.

A phrase declaring that the wealth of society "belongs to society" was stricken out as too socialistic in implication.

The report reaffirmed the social creed of the church, and added to it what were stated to be "the principles of a larger conception of social service." It declared that the church must stand for social measures which would give the inner personal life its chance and recommended that industry and commerce henceforth lead a new life.

The report bespoke a living wage and the safeguarding of the health and protection of workers. It recognized "the laborer's right to be heard through representatives of his own choosing," and asked for an increasing share of responsibility by labor in the control of industry.

CAMERA LEADING CRIMINAL TRAP

Studio Important Adjunct of Police Departments; Tricks Futile.

A photograph studio, the largest and most up-to-date in the world, with a clientele of more than 50,000 persons and electrical equipment for developing photographs with lightning rapidity, has become one of the most important adjuncts of the New York police department.

Tricks of criminals to circumvent police photographers have become so futile that the old-time requirement that four detectives hold a prisoner for a pose no longer is necessary. The only delay nowadays is caused by vain women who powder and rouge, or by "sheiks" who slick their hair.

Paris police not long ago sent over a photograph of a man named "Hussey." New York police immediately recognized the portrait as that of the notorious "Dapper Dan Collins," despite the fact that when photographed in Paris he had thrust his head forward to give a distorted image.

The so-called "Diamond Bank robbery," in which two bank messengers were shot to death by a gang of hold-up men, was solved with the aid of the police studio. One of the gang was known, and within five hours 4,000 copies of his picture were sent to police in all parts of the country. Fingerprints accompanied the portraits. A few days later Barlow M. Diamond, one of the gang, was recognized and caught in Cleveland.

But even more striking was the case of a trusted bookkeeper who disappeared when his accounts were found to be $20,000 short. Police sent his portrait broadcast. Three months later in an obscure western town the fugitive was recognized and arrested by the town's lone motorcycle policeman.

Dr. F. Cook of Seattle, Wash., has raised mushrooms 16 inches in diameter and weighing five pounds.

The Latest Markets

Washington whims played the leading role among factors influencing financial markets last week.

Passage of the bonus legislation over the veto of President Coolidge brought a flood of selling orders into Tuesday's market and 32 stocks in the active list registered new low prices for the year. The decline was one of the most severe in recent months.

The conference agreement on the tax bill and elimination of clauses providing for graduated corporation tax and unlimited publicity for tax returns, resulted in the sharpest rally in many weeks.

Industrial stocks responded largely to short covering operations. What new buying appeared, it was said, was confined largely to the rails. Prominent in the advance were those rail issues which are figuring or are expected to figure in merger and consolidation proposals. The fact that the railroads may be permitted by the government to work out their own ideas in forthcoming consolidations and mergers is probably one good reason why professional bears have neglected to press the carriers' stocks in the winter and spring decline. The steady tone manifest in the rail group during the last seven months has puzzled many market followers. In the advance of last October to February the rails shared only moderately. But they have shared less in the downward swing in the general market since early February, retaining in the average, a larger proportion of their gain scored in the October-February bull campaign than have the industrials.

In fact the rail group never has cancelled indications of higher prices first given late in October of last year. By April of this year the industrials were two months along in the bear swing originating early in February. On April 4 however, the rail average attained new high ground on the move from last October. At the close Friday 20 representative rails averaged higher in price than at any time since April 5 and within approximately a half point of the high of April 4. The immediate course of the rails will depend largely on Washington developments.

Judge Gary's warning of threatened "industrial decay" in this nation unless the "poison is taken from politics" was not conducive to wholesale purchase of stocks. At the meeting of the American Iron and Steel institute it was learned Bethlehem and Gulf States Steel companies were operating at only 50 per cent capacity. However leaders in the industry were agreed the bottom was at hand and that a turn for the better should be witnessed with the adjournment of congress.

Liberty bonds continued the most popular of all investments, attaining new high prices. In view of the liquidation of common stocks of various industrial corporations the action of the Liberty group causes no surprise. The bond market in general benefited from the continued plethora of idle funds. Call money was steady at 3 per cent, call loans against acceptances 2¾. Time rates also were steady throughout at 4 to 4¼ per cent and commercial paper 4¼ to 4½. The reserve position of the Federal Reserve system was reflected in the highest ratio of reserve to loans and note liabilities since 1917. The ratio was 83.7 against 83 per cent the preceding week. Loans to member banks for the first time in several weeks showed a slight increase, $3,500,000.

The French government announced it had withdrawn support from its franc and the value of that currency would be established in the open market. The franc immediately began to fluctuate over a rather wide area but recoveries were approximately equal to the declines and no decided change took place. Sterling also slipped as professional exchange traders applied pressure. Whether the lower rates reflected uneasiness over the German political situation was uncertain.

Weather influenced wheat and corn. Oats were sympathetic. Export business in Manitobas attained large dimensions and the big Canadian surplus which frightened speculators in the domestic market is fast disappearing. Meanwhile it appears the speculators also have disappeared. Bullish influences surrounded the Chicago Board of Trade dealings in futures throughout the week. Dry weather in the southwest brought scores of complaints. Surplus wheat was disappearing and on Friday Winnipeg worked to 1¼ cents above Chicago, advancing nearly 2 cents from Thursday. The mercury in Canada was below freezing. Still the best Chicago could do was close a shade higher. At one time this crop year Winnipeg ruled 13 cents under Chicago. With Winnipeg well loaded at that time with wheat, bulls on the Chicago market were scarce. Chicago had to come down or Winnipeg had to come up. As it happened the gap was closed more by the advance in Winnipeg than the decline in Chicago. Chicago is entitled to sell a few cents above Winnipeg, many in the trade believe, due to the higher domestic level of commodity prices.

With Winnipeg rapidly working to an equitable basis over Chicago, foreigners have become interested in domestic gulf wheat and a few small lots of hard winters were worked Friday with a round lot reported close to a working basis. From London came word that one authority looked for a world scarcity the coming crop year and predicted that wheat prices should soon reach $1.50 per bushel.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.11½@1.12½. Corn, cash, No. 3, yellow, 80½c@81½c. Oats, cash, No. 2, white, 52½@53½c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 77c. Rye, cash, No. 2, 69½c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.20; Oct., $12.20. Alsike, cash, $9.80; Aug., $10.30. Timothy, cash, $3.35; Sept., $3.75.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.05⅞; July, $1.08⅛; Sept., $1.09¼. Corn, May, 78c; July, 76⅛c; Sept., 75⅞c. Oats, 46⅝c; July, 44⅛c; Sept., 39¾c. Rye, May, 67¾c; July, 69⅝c; Sept., 71c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 23@23½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon — Fat, 11c; lean, 23c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 16c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 13c; 13 to 15 lbs., 12c. Hams—21c. Lard—11½c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 25@28c; hens, 22@24c; light hens, 19@21c; Leghorn broilers, 30@35c; stags, 15@17c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tub lots, 40½@42½c; extra firsts, 39½@41c; firsts, 37½@38½c; packing stock, 25@28c; standard, 39½@41½c; prints, 1c extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 24½@25c; western firsts, 24c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25½@26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York state, new, 22@23c; brick, 21@22c; fancy Swiss, 38@40c; limburger, 25@27c; imported, 45c. Poultry, live, heavy fat fowls, 26@27c; medium fowls, 25@26c; Leghorns, 22@24c, chicken broilers, colored, 1½ pounds and up, 33@40c; light broilers under 1½ pounds and up, 32@37c; spring ducks, 38@40c; old ducks, 25@27c; geese, 15@16c; stags, 16@17c; roosters, 14@15c. Potatoes—Michigan round whites, $2.15@2.25 per 150-pound sack; Ohio grown, 50c@$1.00 bushel; poor, 60@75c; Petoskeys, $2.15 per 150-pound sack.

Chicago — Poultry, alive, higher; fowls, 23½@24½c; broilers, 38@44c; roosters, 14c. Butter higher; creamery extras, 37c; standards, 37c; extra firsts, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35½c; seconds, 31@33½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 43,368 cases; firsts, 23½@24½c; ordinary firsts, 22½@23c; storage pack extras, 26c; firsts, 25½@25¾c. Potatoes, tradings fair; market weak on new stock; firm on old; receipts, 131 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.25@1.40; bulk, $1.40@1.50; Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs No. 1, $2.75@3.00; No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

New York—Butter, firm; receipts, 7,092; creamery higher than extras, 39½@40c; creamery extras, 92 score, 39c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 37½@38¾; packing stock current make, No. 2, 28c. Eggs—Irregular; receipts, 21,450; fresh gathered extra firsts, regular packed, 26@27c; storage packed, 27@27¾c; fresh gathered firsts, regular packed, 24½@25½c; storage packed, 27@27¾c; fresh gathered seconds and poorer, 23½@24½c; nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras, 33@35c; nearby and nearby western hennery whites, firsts to average extras, 27½@33c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 30@33c; Pacific coast whites, extras, 36c; firsts, 30@31c. Cheese firm; receipts, 130,81?; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, fancy, 16½@17½c; average run, 16c; state, whole milk flats, held, fancy to fancy specials, 24@25c; average run, 23@23½c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 900; cows and bulls steady; light and common, 15c to 25c lower; good and choice, 25c to 50c lower; choice yearlings, $9.50@10.25; fair to good yearlings, $8.25@8.75; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.25@9.25; fair to good, heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.50; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.75; choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; choice butcher cows, $5.50@6.25; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $4.00@4.75. Calves—Receipts, 1,100; steady; good to choice veal calves, $12.00@13.00; fair to good, $6.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; steady; good to choice spring lambs, $16.00@18.00; fair to good, $10.00@12.00; good yearling sheep, $14.00@14.50; culls, $6.00@9.00; choice handyweight steers, $7.50@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; 10c higher; mixed, $7.85; pigs and lights, $7.00; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Department of Agriculture—Hogs — Receipts, 60,000; uneven; 5c to 10c lower; desirable grades show less decline; large receipts bulk good and choice 250 to 325-pound butchers, $7.35@7.50; top, $7.50; bulk desirable 160 to 225-pound weight, $7.10@7.35; better grades, 140 to 150 pounds largely $6.60@7.00; bulk packing sows, $6.65@6.80; killing pigs, steady to strong; bulk good and choice, strong weight, $6.00@6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; very slow; shipping demand narrow; fed steers, yearlings and fat she stock unevenly weak to 25c lower; yearlings and fat cows showing most decline; killing quality fed steers fairly good; early top matured steers, $11.00; fresh yearling supply increased by stale kind held over from last week; bulk fed steers and yearlings of quality and condition to sell at $8.00@10.50; some matured steers held at $11.50 and better; canners and cutters about steady; bulls strong; spots 10c higher; bulk bologna, $5.00@5.15; veal calves steady to 25c lower; stockers and feeders slow, tending lower. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; slow; fat lambs, weak to 25c lower; spring lambs, 25c to 50c lower; sheep weak; very few early sales; early bulk fat clipped lambs, $14.00@14.25; few to outsiders, $14.75; choice spring lamgs, $16.00; yearlings, Navajo wethers, $12.00; few aged Navajo wethers, $9.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts 800; steady; steers, $10.50@11.00; heifers, $8.50@9.25; cows, $6.00@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; steady; heavies, $7.85@7.90; heavy yorkers, $8.05; light yorkers, $7.25@7.50; pigs, $7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; steady; top sheep, $8.75; top lambs, $15.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,000; steady; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; slow; heavy grades steady; yearlings and butchers, 15@25c lower; cows and bulls, steady; shipping steers, $8.90@9.15; butchers, $8.00@9.00; yearlings, $8.75@10.50; heifers, $6.00@8.25; fair to choice cows, $3.75@7.00; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.75; bulls, $3.25@6.25; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers, active and steady, $35.00@120.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; active; choice, 50c higher, $11.00@11.50; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; culls, $6.00@9.00; others unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 15,200; active and steady to 10c lower; heavy, $7.90; mixed, $7.90@8.00; yorkers, $7.90@8.05; light yorkers, $7.25@8.00; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,200; active; lambs, $7.00@14.75; yearlings, $7.00@12.00; wethers, 25c lower, $8.50@9.00; ewes, 50c lower; $3.00@7.00; mixed sheep, 50c lower, $7.50@8.00.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 6,000; steady to 10c higher; heavies, $7.55@7.60; lights, $7.50@7.60; top, $7.65; pigs, $5.00@6.75. Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steers, weak; she stock, 25c lower; steers, $7.50@10.00; beef cows, $4.75@8.00; heifers, $6.50@9.00. Calves — Receipts, 700; weak; veals, $7.00@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 200; sheep steady; lambs, 25@50c lower; sheep, $3.00@6.00; lambs, $10.00@16.00.

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CABINET WIVES TO SHUN COURT

Not Anxious to Make Bow Before King; Save Price of Gowns.

Wives of British Labor cabinet ministers are showing no anxiety to achieve the height of social ambition by being presented at court.

But Ambassador Kellogg has hundreds of applications from American ladies for every presentation allotted to him. So the Englishwoman's refusal may help his difficulties.

The main objection of ministers' wives is the expense. None is overburdened with cash and they assert that the cost of the outfit necessary for them to make their bows before the queen cannot be justified, particularly as they may not be able to use it again.

"I can never use the train again," said one. "It's all right for young girls. They can utilize the same train when they wed."

So the courts at Buckingham palace will not be very troubled by cabinet ministers' wives. Viscountess Chelmsford, hostess of Admiralty House, would have made the presentations, but, so far, the only woman who has approached her in the matter has been Mrs. J. H. Thomas, wife of the colonial secretary, who wants to be presented with her two daughters—"Peggy," 23, and Doris, 17.

Mrs. Clynes, wife of the deputy leader of the house of commons, does not think she will forego this formality, especially as she has met the queen many times informally.

It has not even been decided whether Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of the prime minister, will be presented at court. She has met the queen at several dinner parties and other social functions. She and her father have spent a week-end with the royal family at Windsor castle.

"JAMIE" BROWN IS "HIS GRACE"

Edinburgh Gets Its First Taste of Dry Court in Holyrood Palace.

His Grace, "Jamie" Brown and his guidwife, now Her Grace, performed their first public function last week, when in the great throne room of ancient Holyrood palace in Edinburgh, Scotland, the old miner, as representative of the king, received the keys of the city, presented in accordance with time-honored custom by the lord provost.

All around stood a crowd of gorgeously uniformed men and beautifully gowned women forming the court of the new lord high commissioner, the Marchioness of Ailsa attending Mrs. Brown as lady in waiting, and the Marquis of Clydesdale standing by Brown as aide, while Halberdiers carrying lochaber axes formed the guard of honor.

The ceremony was brief and formal, but it was marked throughout by grave dignity, to which the unobtrusive bearing of the central figures contributed.

Neither when seated on their thrones side by side nor when they arose to receive the keys and reply to the provost showed the slightest embarrassment or self-consciousness.

A state banquet followed, the high commissioner in scarlet and silver uniform with court sword escorting the Duchess of Atholl, while Mrs. Brown in a black velvet gown was led to the table by the lord provost.

The guests included some of the most notable members of the Scottish aristocracy. At the high commissioner's request no intoxicants were served at the banquet and none will be served throughout the Browns stay in the palace. It was the first dry court ever held in historic Holyrood.

Butler Accounts for Radical Trend

Failure of our political institutions and political methods to keep pace, either with the ideals of democracy or with rapidly changing economic conditions, is at the bottom of present discontent, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, declared in an address in Kansas City. Dr. Butler spoke before a joint session of the Kansas and Missouri Bankers' associations.

This discontent was criticized by Dr. Butler as "restlessness largely uninformed as to its own cause, radical, sometimes revolutionary, in expression and without clear conception of the end at which it aims."

Speculation in Pearls Caused by Demand

There has been much speculation in pearls in Tahiti since the close of the diving season in Hikueru, where an extraordinarily large number of pearls were taken. Besides unusually high prices for pearls of quality, there has been a quick market for seed pearls at figures unheard of in past years. The heavy increase in the demand comes, it is said, from Argentina.

THAW IS FREE AFTER 17 YEARS

Slayer on Parole Plans to Answer Assault Indictment.

Free again and in possession of his large estate, Harry K. Thaw, who has spent the greater part of the last 17 years in jails and asylums, plans, his counsel said, to go to New York at once to face the last charge against him, an alleged assault on Frederick Gump, Jr., in 1917. A civil suit growing out of this charge has been settled out of court and a motion will be made to quash the indictment.

The slayer of Stanford White was unconditionally released from the hospital for mental and nervous diseases Monday night when Judge Monaghan signed the judgment on the jury's verdict, declaring Thaw sane. This followed withdrawal of a motion for re-trial filed by counsel for Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw's divorced wife, who was permitted to intervene in behalf of her son, William Russell Thaw.

Since the jury April 22 adjudged him sane and capable of managing his estate, Thaw has been visiting his mother in Pittsburgh. He was accompanied by a hospital attendant.

FASCISTS ASSAIL LITTLE ENTENTE

Rumania Is Urged to Break Alliance; Terrorism Is Charged.

The Rumanian government is making extraordinary efforts to put a stop to the campaign which the Rumanian Fascists are carrying on against the Little Entente, conspicuously Jugo-Slavia, and using Rumania to bolster up the alliance, while damaging or ignoring Rumanian national interests on their own soil.

Recently Fascismul, the Fascist organ, attacked the Little Entente and the Rumanian government for remaining in it. By vote of the ministerial council the issue was seized and the paper suppressed. Fascismul reappeared recently with the following declarations against one fellow member of the Little Entente:

"In the Banat and in Macedonia the Rumanian soul, we fear, cannot survive the measures which are being taken against it. From five years up our children are being driven into Serbian schools, and they are forbidden to speak any language other than Serbian. All Rumanian churches and schools have been closed.

"The same is true in Greece. There also the Rumanian population is being denationalized. The Greeks for this purpose resort even to murder. The areas in Macedonia and on the Pind are running anew with Rumanian blood. With such allies it would be to our advantage to send the Little Entente to the devil."

After this pointed utterance, it is worthy of note, Fascismul was not suppressed.

"Nancy" Astor Loses Fame in Commons

Recent incidents in the house of commons plainly indicate Lady Astor is not as happy there now, being one of eight women members, as she was during the last session with only two, and her colleague then of a rather retiring nature.

Nancy's ability for repartee still is unimpaired, but no woman member ever has achieved the success accorded the Duchess of Atholl last week when for 40 minutes, discussing the Scottish home rule bill, she held the house with her logic, perfect diction and self-composure.

Out of 73 votes taken this session, Lady Astor was absent from 60, which has raised the question whether she is not out of sympathy with the Conservatives and flirting with the Socialist party.

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How to build up your Weight

TO be under weight often proves low fighting-power in the body. It often means you are minus nerve-power, minus red-cells in your blood, minus health, minus vitality. It is serious to be minus, but the moment you increase the number of your red-

blood-cells, you begin to become plus. That's why S. S. S., since 1826, has meant to thousands of underweight men and women, a plus in their strength. Your body fills to the point of power, your flesh becomes firmer, the age lines that come from thinness disappear. You look younger, firmer, happier, and you feel it, too, all over your body. More red-blood-cells! S. S. S. will build them.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores in two sizes. The larger size is more economical.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

WORLD COURT PLANS OFFERED

One Drafted by Senator Pepper Calls for New Hague Parley.

A composite plan for adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice with reservations was laid before the senate last week in a resolution drafted by Senator Pepper, Republican, Pennsylvania, after two days of consultation with his colleagues on the foreign relations committee.

It was referred at once to the committee.

The proposal provides for modification of the proposal transmitted to the senate by President Harding in February, 1923, so as to transfer the election of judges for the council and assembly of the League of Nations to similar bodies appointed by signatories to the court statute, and proposes also the summoning of a third Hague conference to clarify and codify international law.

A resolution also was introduced by Senator King, Democrat, Utah, who proposed adherence to the Harding plan with definite amendments to protect the United States delegation of judges, voting representation, and the rendition of advisory opinions.

In its preamble the Pepper resolution declares an intention to insure the United States' remaining "wholly free from any legal relationship to the League of Nations." This purpose it proceeds to accomplish by means of a long and technical arrangement, with two annexes, and with six amendments to the statute creating the court. These amendments are set forth in definite language for adoption by the other nations holding membership in the court, as a condition of American adherence.

Monroe Doctrine First.

Among other things, in addition to the amendments demanded, the resolution sets forth that American adherence is "subject to the declaration that the United States disclaims all responsibility for the exercise by the court of the jurisdiction to render advisory opinions, and subject to the further declaration that the United States intends to adhere to the Monroe Doctrine as a national policy and assume no obligations inconsistent therewith."

The suggestion for a new Hague conference, which also has been brought forward by Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, as a part of his world court plan, is embodied in the Pepper resolution in this language:

"The senate advises the President that a third international conference similar to the Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 be called not later than the year 1926 for purposes which shall include the giving of effect to the recommendation of the committee of jurists upon the basis of whose report the court was established, regarding the clarification and further development of international law, and the codification thereof."

League References Eliminated.

The ready-drafted amendments which the other nations would be asked to adopt consist largely of such changes as would eliminate reference to the League of Nations. They provide that the members of the court shall make nominations to fill vacancies and shall send them direct to the secretary-general of the court; that the elections shall be carried out independent of the league, and that, in general, the present privileges of litigation given to league members be extended to the nations generally.

By the amendment dealing with elections, the following dual machinery would be erected in the place of the league assembly and council:

"Representatives of all the signatories to this protocol shall meet at such time and place as may be designated by the secretary-general and shall proceed to an election.

Shall Be Separate Council.

"The representatives of all signatories shall ballot as an electorate assembly. The states named in the Versailles treaty as the principal allied and associated powers together with such five of the other signatory states as shall be selected by the signatories shall ballot as a separate electoral council. The assembly of signatories and the council of signatories shall proceed independently of one another to elect, first the judges, then the deputy-judges. In each electoral body each signatory state shall have one vote; but not more than one vote shall be cast in either assembly or council, by the British empire and the states included therein."

The appetites of hogs and cattle do not grow less as they grow older, but ability to put on flesh does decrease.

Running Wild

From Kuhn in Indianapolis News.

SOVIETS SEE AMERICA, JAPAN LEANING MORE TOWARDS RECOGNITION

A few weeks ago the United States, France and Japan were classed in Moscow as the only great powers standing aside from the rush to recognize Soviet Russia, with France as the only implacable and unswerving opponent of the restoration of normal diplomatic relations.

Now that the French elections are regarded as making French recognition inevitable—a conviction which is supported by a number of interviews Russian correspondents have had with leading French Liberals—Russian diplomats foresee American and Japanese attempts to get aboard the bandwagon before it is too late and all the smaller powers are hastening to join in the journey to Canossa.

Russian papers print excerpts from Senator Borah's article advocating recognition and report a strong fight will be made to include a recognition plank in the platform of the Republican convention in Cleveland. A question which may interest the United States is whether there would be any attempt to enforce the penalty for procrastination, which the Soviet foreign office recently enunciated. The principle is that states which delayed recognition of Moscow would not be entitled to full equality treatment, and that all favors would be granted the powers which accord recognition de jure before Feb. 15. This was one of the obstacles in the recently interrupted negotiations with Holland, but probably it is safe to surmise that it would not prove an immovable barrier to an agreement being reached with the three big powers still not recognizing Russia.

An unexpectedly favorable report of progress from the Anglo-Russian conference in London is interpreted as another encouraging sign of Russia's improving position in foreign relations, and also may be regarded as an indication that it will prove less difficult to reach an agreement between Russia and the big western powers than it would have appeared conceivable a few months, or even weeks ago.

The Russian government attaches importance to reaching an agreement with Great Britain and is willing to go to considerable lengths on concessions to prevent the negotiations for the expected British loan from falling through. The argument applies in even greater measure to any possible parleys with the United States, which is regarded as having much more money to loan and much fewer claims to present than England.

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Cousins Living in Same Home Haven't Spoken to Each Other for 20 Years

For 20 years Mrs. Annie Wheeler and Mrs. Viola Temple, cousins, have lived under the same roof and have not spoken to each other. Unless fate intervenes and their determination holds out they will go 20 years more without the exchange of greetings.

Day by day they go about their tasks, each as silent as if the other was but one of the shadows of the tree-shaded dwelling.

The story of this strange situation dates back many years ago, when two brothers, John and Lawson Gibbs were inseparable companions. They went to school together and then into business as J. and L. Gibbs.

Built House Together.

They carried their brotherly love to the home and built the house which is now the dwelling of the silent cousins. Joint owners of the house, the brothers married and lived together the rest of their lives.

Lawson Gibbs died about 23 years ago and left to his daughter, Mrs. Annie Wheeler, his half of the house. A few years later his brother died childless and his share to the house was claimed by his nearest relative, Charles Temple.

The claim was bitterly opposed, but the Temples moved in to stay. The house was geometrically cut in halves. The line happened to cut the front door in uneven proportions, leaving one side with a sizable entrance and the Wheeler side with one of the narrowest front doors in the state.

Nor is the expression of enmity confined to the interior. If Mrs. Temple paints her side of the house one color, Mrs. Wheeler is sure to paint hers another. At present the Temple taste results in brick red with white trimmings, while the Wheeler side is yellow with green trimmings.

Mrs. Wheeler acquired with her side the old barn that went with the homestead and raises chickens and vegetables.

Discomfort During Storms.

Many times in the winter, when snow makes communication with the village, two miles away, very difficult, a little neighborly help would save discomfort, but she would rather die, she says, than to break the long silence.

Mrs. Temple occupies her side of the house as a residence only. She did not seem anxious to make any comment on the situation, but made it evident that she would not be the first to speak. Both have mutual friends, who never call on both women the same day. Efforts have been made by these friends to get the women together, but the partition remains, and silence between them reigns supreme.

U. S. SETS ASIDE IDAHO CRATERS

Wild Volcanic District to Attract Tourists From All Over Nation.

"Craters of the Moon" is the United States' youngest national monument.

On May 2, President Coolidge signed the order setting aside a little-known district in Idaho. It is a wild, colorful region containing one of the most unusual volcanic fields in America. From the twisted brilliantly contours of frozen lava fields and crimson cones and the absence of verdure, it takes its official name, "Craters of the Moon National Monument."

Of "Craters of the Moon," lying along the Lincoln highway between Carey and Arco, Idaho, R. W. Limbert writes in a communication to the National Geographic society:

"This section is destined some day to attract tourists from all America, for its lava flows are as interesting as those of Vesuvius, Mauna Loa or Kilauea. The district consists of some 63 volcanic craters, lava and cinder cones, all at present extinct or dormant. The largest and most conspicuous is 600 feet high, rising in the midst of a belt of craters two or three miles wide and 30 miles long."

The major flows, the Blue Dragon and the Pahoehoe, roughly parallel the Lincoln highway and are but two to five miles from it. A wagon trail from the national road goes into the rocky volcanic desert a short way.

"In appearance the 'Craters of the Moon' flows seem as if they had happened only yesterday, but in reality the latest occurred probably 150 or 200 years ago. The total area of the six young lava flows is about 300 square miles, while that extending above and below this point along the Snake river plains reaches the astounding total of approximately 27,000 square miles."

COOLIDGE VETO OF PENSION HIT

General Sherwood Assails President for Stand on Bursum Bill.

General Sherwood gave a set speech in the house recently in which he criticized President Coolidge for vetoing the Bursum pension bill.

"The President's assertion that he vetoed the old soldiers' pension bill on the ground of economy, is a false pretense and a cruel deceit."

He based this charge on allegations that the navy and war departments, with the President's approval, have indorsed an army and navy appropriation of 255 millions more money than the entire appropriation in 1916 when we were getting ready for war.

Calls It Extravagance.

The general terms this a "damning record of extravagance and waste." He declared that Coolidge is the first President to class pension measures as "class legislation."

He cited the historic grants to Revolutionary soldiers, the resolutions of Republican national conventions and Lincoln's second inaugural address in support of pensions, commenting that "evidently the benign spirit of Lincoln dwells no longer in the White House."

As "a petty illustration of class legislation and the kind of economy we are now realizing," the general cited the passage of a bill to take over the Cape Cod canal, which he said will cost $20,000,000.

"The project was an administration scheme recommended by a Massachusetts secretary of war, approved by a Massachusetts President, put through the house of representatives by a Massachusetts committee chairman (Winslow), presided over by a Massachusetts speaker, and for the benefit of a Massachusetts corporation. This looks more like class legislation than the pension bill.

Other Projects.

"The President vetoed the pension bill on the grounds of economy. In the meantime he indorses the Cape Cod canal project to cost more than $20,000,000. He recommends the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac and is carrying forward a project that will cost the taxpayers more than $20,000,000 building a fleet of war vessels to chase the rancorous rum runners on the Atlantic ocean.

"These three projects, all either ornamental or useless, will cost taxpayers much more than the pension bill which he vetoes.

"Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville can speak to us no more with tongues of lurid flame. They are silent for all the coming ages, but their silence is more eloquent of national destiny than all the hoggish oracles of monopoly and greed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

BORAH DEFENDS WHEELER PLEA

Declares Solon Not Guilty Unless All Witnesses Are Perjurers.

A review of the evidence covering the circumstances under which Senator Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, was indicted on a charge of taking a fee for representing a claimant before the interior department, was given the senate by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, as chairman of the special committee which investigated the matter. The only way Senator Wheeler could be found guilty, Senator Borah said, was "to presume him guilty and to presume every witness who testified to be a perjurer."

Senator Borah's remarks were aimed at the minority report by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, who disagreed with his four associates in their majority conclusion that Senator Wheeling was guiltless "in spirit and letter of the law."

There was "not a scintilla of evidence here that he ever received or agreed to receive compensation for practice before the governmnt," he declared, and the testimony of former Representative Tom Stout of Montana, and others, must "be utterly disregarded, or Senator Wheeler is acquitted."

Asserting that the grand jury did not have the facts, Senator Borah promised to express some "personal opinion" later upon the matter.

TAMMANY UNIT KEEPS HOUSE ASTIR, PLAYING UP TO CONSTITUENTS

Members of congress who thought they knew and had appraised properly all the blocs in the house are beginning to realize that in the Democratic delegation from New York, most frequently referred to as "the Tammany crowd," they are associating with at least the most active unit in the assembly.

The Tammanyites always may not play the best politics, as far as getting results from the house are concerned, but little they care about that so long as they keep themselves strong with the voters in their districts. Their latest move, made by Representative Black of Brooklyn, is a fair sample. Black intends to so seek amendment of the McNary-Haugen bill that the government will be authorized to make beer, whisky and brandy out of the surplus that is supposed to be sold abroad.

The whole delegation threatens to vote against the bill unless this concession be granted. One of the strong arguments is with the Southern Democrats, politically dry, who don't like such an idea. The Northerners tell the Southerners they'll see that cotton regulation is included in the bill.

Fight on Immigration.

Then there's Dickstein, who's an upstater, but with the organization. He's been pestering the President to give an audience to those opposed to the immigration bill because it will keep out many of their relatives, racially speaking. In this effort Dickstein has the support of some New Jersey congressmen. He may not do any good, but he can say he at least made a good try.

Few bets do they overlook. More federal judges are needed in New York. A bill was introduced to authorize the appointments. Immediately the Tammanyites declared for the bill because the delegation had been told that one of the organization would be appointed. The story was that Sam Koenig, Republican boss, had assured the leaders of "the hall" that one of the new judges would be satisfactory. Then came the information that the deal could not be put through because none had nerve enough to put it up to President Coolidge.

Now the Tammany bunch is against the bill, and is hooking up enough other votes so that real opposition to it is threatened.

Wait Word from "Hall."

Here's an instance of the necessity of a last word in "the hall:" The government owns a shore railway line in Hoboken. The port of New York authority wishes to buy it on the installment plan. A bill authorizing the war department to sell to the authority has passed the senate and has been reported favorably to the house. Ordinarily the Tammany crowd would support the bill, because until recently the only apparent interest was that of the city of Hoboken that it could collect taxes.

Then "Hizzoner," John F. Hylan, mayor of New York, heard about this bill and sent a blistering letter opposing the project. If there's one thing that makes Hylan wrathy it's the port authority on which Jerseymen, or "foreigners," as he called them, have representation. Governor Smith is for the port plan. This is the only pressing measure about which the Tammany men have any doubt. They wish "the hall" would soon get a new chief so he could tell them what to do.

They "keep everlastingly at it." Some of them would make good "con" men. The best instance of their work along that line was when they induced Upshaw of Georgia to say some nice things about "Al."

De Valera Is Good Card.

Eamonn de Valera is another good card for the boys from New York. They're still trying to induce Secretary Hughes to ask the Irish Free State to release De Valera. This move is good, even if it doesn't succeed, they think.

Some of them realize that the agitation for beer is not doing Smith any good. So they will try to have public documents made of Smith's memoranda upholding the repeal of the Mullan-Gage act, the enforcement law that was on the books for a while.

Several were upset when they received lithographs of "Al." that show him wearing a Tuxedo. They didn't think that such attire was fitting for a champion of "the peepul." They were reassured with the argument that "Al." had the support anyhow of all those who didn't dress for dinner, and that it wouldn't hurt to let the stylish individuals know that "Al." knew the customs of the well-clad.

TELLS WHY HE BECAME A DRY

Harvard Educator States Law of National Scope Can Be Effective.

Why Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, became a convert to prohibition is told in a letter to Congressman Celler of Brooklyn, who had taken the aged educator to task for abandoning the anti-prohibition views he expressed years ago.

Celler wrote as a result of the criticism by Dr. Eliot of the attack by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, on present day enforcement. The congressman had asked particularly how Dr. Eliot reconciled his ideas with those expressed in other days, when he declared that all attempts to make people sober by law had developed nothing but "immoralities."

Exlains Change of Views.

Dr. Eliot wrote to Celler: "I do not admit that I or anyone else is called upon to square what I said about prohibition 27 years ago with what I say about it today. However, since much water has flowed under the bridges since 1897, I am quite ready to offer you certain explanations of my change of view with regard to the expedience of the prohibitory laws."

The veteran educator said that vacations in Maine and experiences as president of Harvard had convinced him that local option was futile and that prohibition legislation, to be effective, must be nationwide, and that only national authority really could prevent both the manufacture and the transportation of intoxicating drinks.

Local Option Called Futile.

Local option was made impracticable in Maine, Dr. Eliot declared, because of summer visitors from the Atlantic coast, and the ease with which liquor could be obtained in Boston when Cambridge voted for no license revealed further the folly of sporadic prohibition.

The doctor became convinced that the time had come for national prohibition when he read the results of the medical examinations of the men drafted for the World war. He explained:

"Personally, although I had made no habitual use of any intoxicating drink, I continued to take wine and beer in any company that was using these articles down to the year of 1917, when the United States went to war with Germany in company with the allied powers.

World War Alters Views.

"When the result of the medical examinations of the drafted recruits for the American Expeditionary Force were published, with their very disappointing proportion of the recruits, and congress took measures for the protection of the camps of American troops preparing to go to France against saloons and brothels, I saw the opportunity had come for nation-wide action against the curse of alcoholism in the United States.

"Moreover, I became at 83 years of age a total abstainer myself, and now am able to testify that an old man loses nothing and gains something by abandoning completely the use of intoxicating drinks.

"This is the explanation of the fact that what I said of the evil concomitants of prohibitory legislation in 1897 has a different tone from what I say now about the same concomitants as they exist today."

British War Widow Ranks Fast Thinning

There are today 100,000 fewer war widows in the British Isles than there were just after the armistice. This is due mostly to their having remarried, though many have died.

There are still 160,000 widows on the books of the pensions ministry, but every year sees the number decreasing. Many of these women are comparatively young, and a cash gratuity which they get upon marrying again probably makes them more attractive to the marrying man than a single girl without any such dowry.

Modern Chinese Girls Ignore Traditions

"I cannot bear the tyrannical title at home, therefore have decided never to return. I shall cut off my hair and become a nun." In these words Pei Chiu, an emancipated Chinese girl, is said to have defied her father after he had reprimanded her for writing for certain Chinese magazines on the subjects of democracy, feminine freedom and love. The father has appealed to the police to help him find his wayward offspring.

GLOBE FLIGHTS WORRY JAPAN

Admiration Mingled With Envy Marks Study of Epeditions.

Mingled admiration and envy, tinged with a vague fear lest Japan be left too far behind in the development of military aviation, characterizes the comments of Japanese on the round-the-world flight by American and British aviators already under way.

Intelligent Japanese are aware of their country's backwardness in aviation. Therefore their admiration for the exploits of the Anglo-Saxons, although genuine, is accompanied by regret that they cannot enter the competition for globe-girdling honors.

The Osaka Asahi, after describing the American and British flight plans and expressing admiration for the daring of the fliers, says: "Although we would like for our own aviators to participate in the competition, we must realize that they are in no position to do so. It is highly regrettable that we must be content with watching and studying the progress of aviation shown."

The Asahi, then remarks that no aviators have ever crossed the Pacific Ocean, and that the Japanese, because of their position, will study the success of the American attempt.

"Whoever may win the laurels," continues the paper, "the achievement will be an important point in the history of navigation, perhaps a turning point in the record of civilization. From this standpoint we hope for their success. However, we must not forget the fierce competition in air expansion now in progress between America, Great Britaain and France."

MOTHER TRACES GLOBE FLIGHT

Swedish Woman Keeps Tab of Her Son on American Trip.

Sweden's greatest booster for the success of the American round the world flight is a little white-haired old lady in Stockholm, who may be seen any day sitting in an avalanche of newspapers, with a pair of scissors in her hands, and a map of the projected route on the table. Late editions of the dailies come to her home as soon as they are off the press, and she scans the cable columns for every scrap of news of the airmen and the progress of their undertaking. At times her eyes grow big with apprehension, but more often they sparkle with vivid satisfaction.

It is because the high adventure is hers, too. She is the mother of Lieut. Erik Nelson, the engineer officer of the American flight.

"We expected Erik to become a sea captain," says the white-haired lady, "but we never dreamed that he would take to the air." Then she tells how Erik in his 'teens went to sea for a number of years in Swedish and British ships, and how once in a storm off Cape Horn he dived overboard to rescue the mate who had been swept into the sea.

"If he comes back next Christmas," said Mrs. Nelson, with the light of mother love in her eyes, "he will see that I had my eyes on him all the time he was flying around the world."

Lieut. Nelson arrived in the United States 15 years ago.

Old Home Stripped for Ford's Museum

The interior of the Burrill homestead in Swampscott, Mass., the latest historical acquisition of Henry Ford in New England, is being stripped for reassembling in his colonial museum, the Wayside Inn, in Sudbury. Mr. Ford bought the property from C. Walter Burrill.

The house was erected by Ebenezer Burrill, born in 1679, and for many years it was the social center of the town.

Workmen carefully are removing the handwrought nails, the handhewn floor boards, some 30 inches wide and an inch thick, the red brick of the fireplace, the doors, the sills and wainscoting of the rooms. It is possible that some part of the exterior also may be utilized by the Ford museum.

Fame of Ohio Roses Spread in Club Move

A movement to make Ohio known as "the state with a million rose bushes," sponsored by a number of state civic organizations, is reported to be spreading rapidly. Special campaigns have been planned by many communities to "plant a rose bush in every yard." The Professional Women's club of Zanesville is credited with starting the movement.

HEAD NOISES

4-DAY Treatments FREE

The pity of those Head Noises, those wearing — annoying sounds in your head! You have thought at times that life was hardly worth living.

Perhaps your hearing is already failing. Even if it is still good, you have the added burden of knowing that these Head Noises may be only the signals of approaching deafness.

You may have the Noises in the head occasionally or when you have a cold, but are in danger of a more serious development all the same. You need immediate treatment.

Ear Specialist Sproule has studied [illegible] originated a Method of treatment which brought happy relief to many people troubled with Head Noises. This treatment in these many cases stopped the sounds and left the head clear as a bell. To show [illegible] Method he offers a 4-day treatment F[illegible]

GIVEN AWAY

These introductory treatments are being offered Free. If you want one, write [illegible] You may try for yourself this Method [illegible] can then see why it has succeeded [illegible] some others failed.

Ear Specialist Sproule wants to help [illegible] who suffer from these Head Noises. [illegible] knows what misery those sounds of [illegible] ing steam—that bell ringing in the [illegible] that singing of crickets or insects—the [illegible] ming—the buzzing—the distant roaring— that dull heavy throbbing—means [illegible] therefore offers a treatment FREE to [illegible] who write at once. Through this Method many sufferers, in place of those roaring Noises, now enjoy a perfect quietness [illegible] which natural sounds are heard quickly and distinctly.

Just sit down and write a post-card or letter request asking for a sample treatment —Free—for Head Noises. *Sign your name and address, and send it NOW. The treatment will come to you by return mail and will cost you nothing.*

Don't delay—send NOW. Write

EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE,
43 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

Lightning Fires Bed; Baby Is Uninjured

While the 8-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Boone of New Haven, Ky., slept peacefully lightning struck the house, demolishing the bed on which the baby was lying and setting the bed clothes on fire in three places. The baby did not receive a scratch, and after shedding a few tears from fright resumed enjoying its playthings.

A large chimney and one end of the house were demolished. Mrs. Boone and her other four children were in another room and escaped injury.

Saving Is Recorded by Irish Free State

The total savings on the Free State budget in comparison with last year amounts to about $70,000,000. Of this saving a cut in the army of about $30,000,000 is the largest part. It is pointed out in the old Unionist press that allowing for the difference in the value of money, the British government spent $12,500,000 a year on maintaining public order in Ireland. Last year it cost the Free State more than $67,000,000, and this is taken as the measure of the abnormality in Irish conditions.

SPRINGTIME OF YOUTH NOW POSSIBLE FOR ALL

Remarkable New Discovery Quickly Restores Youthful Vigor and Vitality, Often in 24 Hours.

Thousands of Lives Restored to Healthful Happiness and Vigor.

The Glorious Springtime of Youth! The secret of youth has been the quest of mankind since time began. Some of the greatest discoveries made in America were results of Ponce de Leon's search for the fountain of youth in the great New World. Ages before De Leon, men were studying, trying to solve the mystery of perpetual youth. It has remained for science to reveal the truth, to [illegible] simple method of renewing [illegible] the vigor, the vitality, the abundant radiant youth—a method much [illegible] more effective than gland surgery.

This wonderful new discovery [illegible] by Science brings back that youthful [illegible] sought by all. With it comes surely [illegible] ily and delightfully a feeling of [illegible] animation and true happiness that is more to be desired than fame. Its use [illegible] with the fullness of life. It puts [illegible] on age and the weaknesses of man[illegible]. It restores that healthful glow to the cheek and the sparkle to [illegible] eyes that [illegible] envy of your less fortunate friends.

Thousands already have welcomed this discovery into their lives—have renewed their vital forces and have overcome certain physical handicaps which had been depriving them of their natural abundance of glorious, magnetic manhood and womanhood.

Read these voluntary, unsolicited testimonials. Read what they say of their own free will. Get their enthusiasm over results of our treatment. "I feel like a young girl and have gained wonderfully."—Mrs. I. B. "The most wonderful remedy I ever took. I sleep well, have a good appetite and get up in the morning fresh as a young man."—R. H. G. "I am 63 years old and sure feel the good effects of your remedy in one week."—W. H. P. "It has caused me to feel more like a man than I have felt in a long time."—J. H. F. "It has done me a world of good."—M. W. T. "Your treatment is sure O. K."—H. R. And many, many more have written in the same satisfied enthusiastic manner. You, too, can experience these wonderful results.

An attractive feature of this amazing scientific discovery is that it is accessible to any man or woman, young or old, and can be safely and easily used in the privacy of the home, unknown to any other person.

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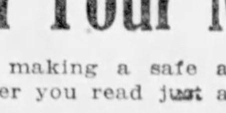

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Hawaii Shaken As Volcano Goddess in Rage Seeks New Way to Sea

Madam Pe-Le is Hu Hu; the volcano goddess is in an angry mood; she may break a new path to the sea.

So say the old Hawaiians whose cabins lie at the edge of the Ohia forest on the slope of Mauna Loa mountain, where Pe-Le makes her home. White visitors, seeing less of the poetic in this gigantic disturbance, which has been taking place in varying phases for several weeks, nevertheless behold and hear the evidence of Pe-Le's wrath, in awe.

The signs of the great underground changes which are occurring have been spectacular.

Great Floor Fell.

Visitors to the volcano a few months ago saw a great set of turbulent lava, surging, spouting, dashing its molten waves against the crater's rim. Then in a night the great floor fell; 40 acres of it vanished down Kilaeau's throat. Within a few hours no fire was visible, although great columns of smoke poured out and the hissing and crashing of the lava could be heard from far within the pit.

Then came the prolonged earthquake in the Puna district, 20 miles distant, but in direct line with many of the ancient flows from Kilaeau.

In 36 hours more than 300 distinct shocks were counted, some of them opening great cracks in the earth, and persons living in the district fled. No eruption of lava accompanied the shocks, but subterranean flows were distinguished with the aid of a geophone—a sort of glorified stethoscope used in listening for the earth's pulse.

A few days after the Puna disturbance watchers at the rim of the volcano became aware that a movement was taking place, which was of greater proportion than usual. Observation from the rim of the active crater brought out the fact that hundreds of tons of cooled lava were tumbling into the pit and some great underground change was taking place.

Rolling clouds of red dust were emitted and towered to heights estimated at two miles. Loud hissings and rumblings were heard from within and as the wind shifted and allowed a view into the pit, great cataracts of red hot lava could be seen pouring into a void 800 feet below.

Due to the strong wind, the whole scene was one of fury. The wind tore the thick, velvety folds of dust and steam, whipping the mass into distorted shapes which were forced out at odd angles from the rim of the crater.

Scene Beautiful.

White fountains of steam, freeing themselves from cracks in the crater wall, soon turned to grayish red as they joined the central cloud.

From the volcano house, two miles away, the scene was beautiful and terrible. The great, crawling mass of smoke and dust rose hundreds of feet, growing whiter and purer as it was lifted, until finally it merged into the clouds against a background of blue sky.

At irregular intervals the crash of avalanches from the crumbling walls of the pit could be heard and at each crash a new fold of the gigantic dust cloud unwrapped itself from the pit.

Came one or two days of comparative quiet and then the volcano suddenly began to hurl great boulders out onto the main crater floor. Some of them weighed as much as 300 pounds each.

Great Pressure Developed.

The barrage was caused by the slides of rock having shut off the free escape of gas from the earth's interior, thus developing a pressure which finally forced the boulders out at a terrific velocity.

That proved only a prelude to the eruptions that have been in progress recently. Explosion after explosion has hurled huge boulders 1,000 feet into the air and rained small rocks over the countryside for a distance of two miles. A dust cloud three miles high hangs over the volcano, and ashes have fallen in Hilo, 30 miles away.

Only official observers and newspapermen are permitted to risk their lives close to the pit.

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